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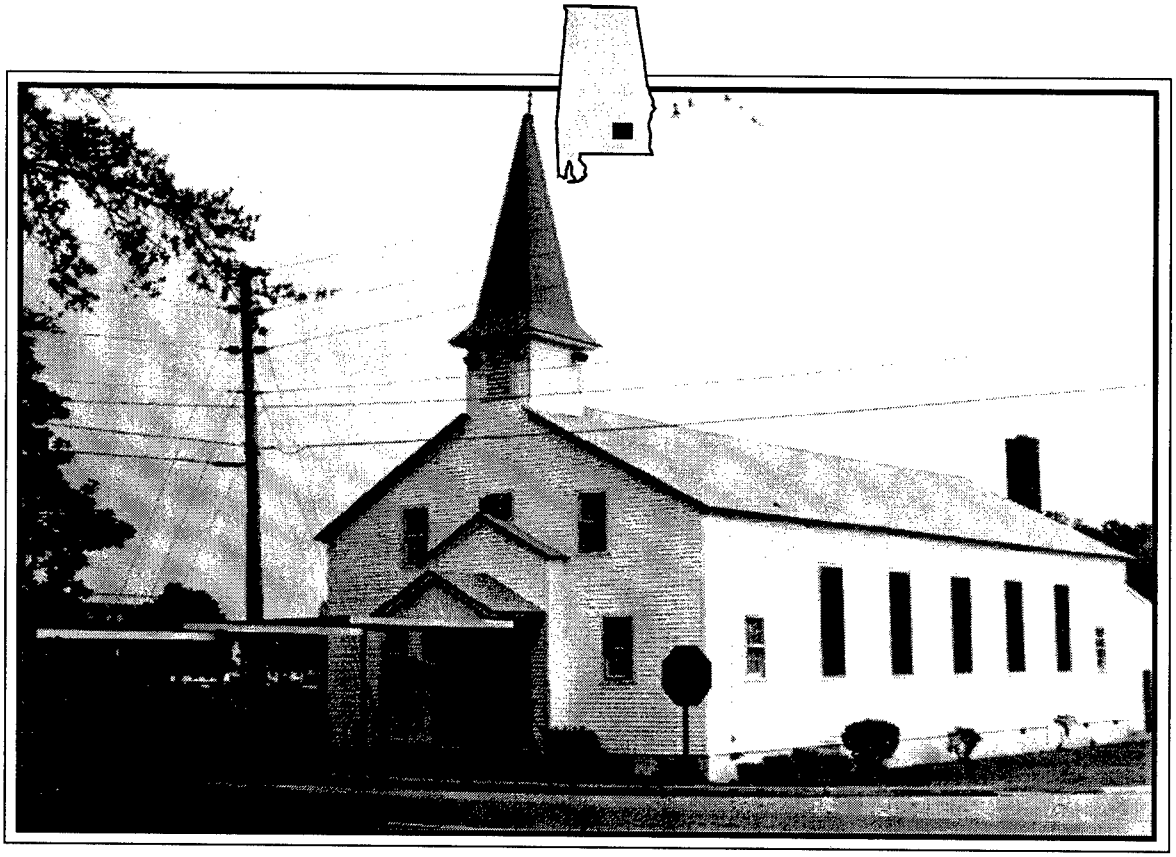
National Register Evaluation of Ten Archaeological Sites and the Chapel of the Wings, US Army Aviation Center and Fort Rucker, Alabama



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Brian R. Collins, Bruce G. Harvey, Todd McMakin and Eric C. Poplin

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During March 1997, Brockington and Associates, Inc. conducted National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of ten archaeological sites (1DA267, 1DA268, 1DA276, 1DA277, 1DA278, 1DA279, 1DA280, 1DA281, 1DA282, and 1Da316) and the Chapel of the Wings on the US Army Aviation Center and Fort Rucker, Alabama. Nine of these sites were discovered during site form exercises led by archaeologists frm Troy State University; 1DA316 was discovered by USACE Mobile archaeologists. The Chapel of the Wings is a World War II era building with alter furnishings built by German prisoners of war. Site 1DA316, containing Weeeden Island and several earlier components, and the Chapel of the Wings are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Site 1DA316 produced a large pit containing Weeden Island ceramics and a variety of ethnobotanical and osteological materials. The remaining nine sites, containing a variety of prehistoric components including Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Gulf Formational, Early Woodand, Late Woodland, and Mississippian, are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

14. SUBJECT TERMS

Archaeology	Gulf Formational Period	Late Woodland Period	Norwood ceramics
Early Archaic Period	Fort Rucker	Lithic debitage	Swift Creek ceramics
Early Woodland Period	Gulf Coastal Plain	Middle Woodland Period	Weeden Island ceramics
Eastern Red Hills	Late Archaic Period	Mississippian Period	

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National Register Evaluation of Ten Archaeological Sites and the Chapel of the Wings, US Army Aviation Center and Fort Rucker, Alabama

Final Report

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Prepared for

US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
Mobile, Alabama

and

US Army Aviation Center and Fort Rucker,
Fort Rucker, Alabama

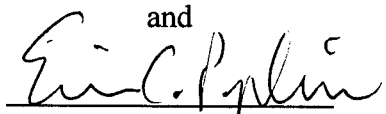
Prepared by:

Brian R. Collins
Archaeologist

Bruce G. Harvey
Architectural Historian

Todd McMakin
Co-Principal Investigator

and



Eric C. Poplin, Ph.D.
Co-Principal Investigator

Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Atlanta Memphis Charleston
January 1998

Management Summary

This report presents the results of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of 10 archaeological sites and the Chapel of the Wings, a World War II (WWII) era structure at US Army Aviation Center and Fort Rucker. These investigations were conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470) as amended, 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, and US Army Regulation 420-40. The NRHP evaluation of these ten archaeological sites and the Chapel of the Wings completes two of the recommended future actions outlined in the Fort Rucker Historic Preservation Plan (Harvey et al. 1996).

Nine of the archaeological sites (1DA267, 1DA268, 1DA276, 1DA277, 1DA278, 1DA279, 1DA280, 1DA281, 1DA282) were recorded by Troy State University; none had been assessed for eligibility to the NRHP. In addition, site 1DA316 originally examined by McMakin and Poplin (1996) was reassessed for eligibility to the NRHP at the recommendation of the Alabama State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). An architectural and historic assessment of the Chapel of the Wings also was conducted during this project. The Chapel of the Wings was constructed in the Main Cantonment during WWII, and features extensive woodworking and altar furnishings fashioned by German prisoners of war.

As a result of these investigations, one archaeological site, 1DA316, and the Chapel of the Wings are recommended eligible for the NRHP. These properties should continue to be preserved in place. In addition, there are five other archaeological sites (1CO68, 1DA43, 1DA47, 1DA168, and 1DA317) that previously have been determined eligible for the NRHP. Formal nominations of these properties should be prepared. The remaining nine archaeological sites (1DA267, 1DA268, 1DA276, 1DA277, 1DA278, 1DA279, 1DA280, 1DA281, 1DA282) are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Further management of these resources is not warranted.

Acknowledgments

We gratefully acknowledge the many individuals who participated and helped with this project. We would like to thank Dorothy H. Gibbens with the Environmental Resources Planning Section of the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District for her valuable assistance co-ordinating the project. We would like to thank James R. Swift, Environmental Coordinator at Fort Rucker, for his assistance in obtaining base clearance, access to the project area, and additional information.

Thanks are extended to Rica Trone at the University of Alabama, Division of Archaeology, Moundville, Dr. Hugh Berryman with the University of Tennessee Regional Forensics Center in Memphis, and Dr. McDonald Broom of Troy State University for their time and expertise.

Lastly, we would like to acknowledge the members of the research team at Brockington and Associates, Inc. that participated in this project. Brian Collins directed the field investigations, participated in artifact analysis, and contributed to report preparation. The analysis and assessment of the Chapel of the Wings were conducted by Bruce Harvey. Eric Poplin and Todd McMakin, Co-Principal Investigators, provided coordination of fieldwork and report preparation. Lacey Hicks, Joe Sanders, and John O'Donnell participated in the excavation of the ten archaeological sites. Alison E. Helms contributed to the laboratory analysis and provided managerial assistance throughout the project. John Mathews processed the flotation samples. Graphics were produced by Carol Poplin. Paul Brockington and Jeff Gardner edited the report.

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Chapter I. Introduction

This report presents the results of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of ten archaeological sites and the Chapel of the Wings, a World War II (WWII) era structure at US Army Aviation Center and Fort Rucker (Fort Rucker). These investigations were conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470) as amended, 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, and US Army Regulation 420-40. The NRHP evaluation of these ten archaeological sites and the Chapel of the Wings completes two of the recommended future actions outlined in the Fort Rucker Historic Preservation Plan (Harvey et al. 1996).

Fort Rucker is located in southeast Alabama and encompasses approximately 23,484 hectares (58,000 acres). Eight of the assessed archaeological sites (1DA267, 1DA268, 1DA277, 1DA278, 1DA279, 1DA280, 1DA281, and 1DA316) are located to the east of Lake Tholocco in Training Area (TA) 29. Site 1DA316 straddles the boundary between TA 29 and TA 30. Sites 1DA276 and 1DA282 are located southwest of Lake Tholocco in TA 21. Figure 1 shows the locations of the ten archaeological sites on the USGS Ozark quadrangle. The Chapel of the Wings is located in the Main Cantonment at Fort Rucker.

Brockington and Associates, Inc. conducted testing and assessment of sites 1DA267, 1DA268, 1DA276, 1DA277, 1DA278, 1DA279, 1DA280, 1DA281, 1DA282, and 1DA316 during March 1997. Site 1DA316 had been investigated and recommended not eligible for the NRHP (McMakin and Poplin 1996); however, the site was reassessed at the recommendation of the Alabama State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The other nine archaeological sites were recorded by Troy State University; no subsurface testing was done at that time. None of these sites had been assessed for eligibility to the NRHP. Brockington and Associates, Inc. conducted additional archaeological investigations at each site to generate sufficient data to assess their NRHP eligibility. An architectural and historic assessment of the Chapel of the Wings was conducted at the same time. The Chapel of the Wings was built during WWII and contains extensive woodwork and altar furnishings fashioned by German prisoners of war (POWs).

Figure 1 removed in accordance with the
National Historic Preservation Act
which disallows public release of sensitive
archaeological site location information.

For planners and others with a need to know these site locations,
please contact the Alabama Historical Commission

Figure 1. The location of the ten archaeological sites at Fort Rucker, Alabama (USGS Ozark quadrangle).

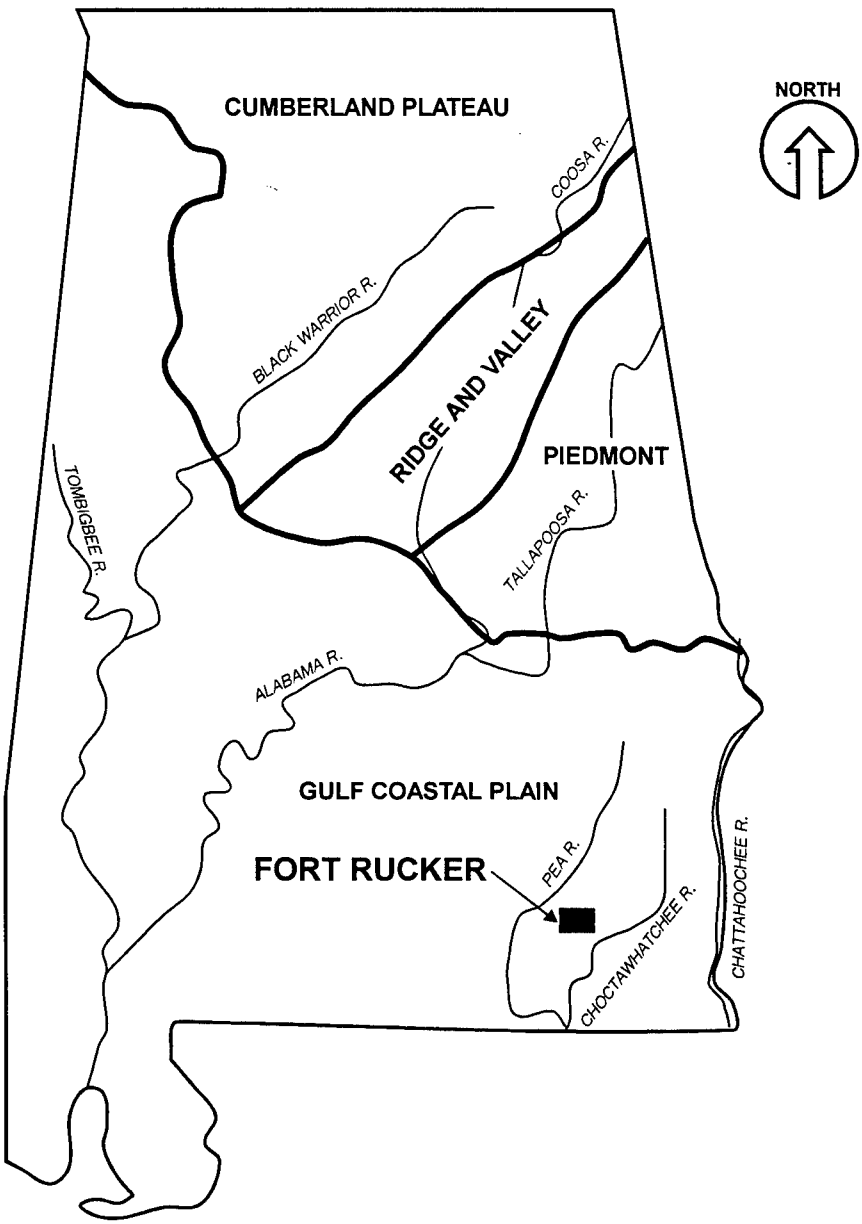
The following chapters of this report present an environmental and cultural overview of southern Alabama and the region containing Fort Rucker (Chapter II). In addition, previous investigations at Fort Rucker are summarized. Chapter III describes the methods used during the archaeological and architectural investigations; an outline of NRHP evaluation methods is also provided. Chapter IV summarizes the results of the evaluations of the ten archaeological sites and the Chapel of the Wings. Each cultural resource is evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Recommendations for the future management of each resource also are presented.

Chapter II. Environmental and Cultural Overview

Present Environment

Alabama can be divided into four physiographic regions: the Gulf Coastal Plain, the Piedmont, the Ridge and Valley, and the Cumberland Plateau (Walthall 1980). Fort Rucker, as well as all of south Alabama, lies within the Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province. This region is typified by low hills and shallow valleys covered with sand, silt, gravel, and other materials deposited over the millennia by the action of incoming streams. Elevations in the Fort Rucker region range from sea level to as high as 122 meters (400 ft) above sea level. The four major river systems that drain south Alabama are the Alabama, the Tombigbee, the Black Warrior, and the Chattahoochee Rivers. Fort Rucker lies between the watersheds of the Chattahoochee and the Alabama Rivers. Figure 2 displays these regions and watersheds in Alabama with respect to Fort Rucker.

Fort Rucker lies within the Eastern Red Hills of the Gulf Coastal Plain, named after the bright red hue of many of the soils found in the region. Much of the soils in the Red Hills region have suffered from intensive erosion over the years. The topography found throughout the region is typified by large, deeply dissected sand and clay hills (Braley and Misner 1986). Soils found on Fort Rucker consist primarily of low-elevation hapludults and paleudults, marine sediments deposited during the Lower Tertiary Period (ca. 65,000,000-2,000,000 years before present [BP]). Two soils groups, Shubuta-Cuthbert and Luverne-Lucy, dominate the region encompassed by Fort Rucker. These soils consist primarily of moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils within the Luverne- Lucy group (Childs 1979) and well drained soils within the Shubuta-Cuthbert group (Henry et al. 1960). Both of these major soil groups are found on dissected ridge tops and steep slopes, typical of the soils found at Fort Rucker. Lucy series soils belong to the loamy, siliceous, thermic Arenic Kanduidults taxonomic class, and have a wide distribution across the southern Coastal Plain. Lucy series soils are moderately permeable soils formed in sandy and loamy marine and fluvial sediments with slopes ranging from 0-45 percent. Luverne series soils are moderately to slowly permeable soils that are clayey, mixed, thermic Typic Hapudults with strongly acidic to extremely acidic reactions. Luverne series soils are formed in stratified marine sediments of the Southern Coastal Plain. Soil sub-groupings found at



Fort Rucker and Physiographic Regions/ Major River Systems of Alabama

Figure 2. Fort Rucker with respect to the physiographic regions and drainages of Alabama.

Fort Rucker include Eunola loamy sand, Orangeburg-Troup association (undulating), Luverne-Lucy association (rolling), Eustis loamy sand, and Lakeland-Cuthbert association.

Weather patterns and climate in southern Alabama are dominated by warm moist air moving up from the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea in the summer, and cold air masses moving across the continent from Canada during the winter. Long hot summers are typical for the region and South Alabama in general, with average daytime temperatures reaching at or above 90° F during the summer months. Winters are relatively moderate, with average temperatures for the region at 52° F (Walthall 1980). The climate for the region can be described as humid subtropical, with a frost-free growing season of 300 days on average. Precipitation amounts vary, but annual rainfall averages 135 cm (4.4 ft), peaking in the winter months. Flooding is not uncommon during these months.

Fort Rucker is located within the Pine Hills sector of the Southeastern Coastal Plain (Braun 1950). The region is dominated by pine. Prevalent pine species include slash, white, and short leaf varieties. Hardwoods also are represented, although in fewer numbers and in isolated areas such as swamps or along rivers, and creeks. Hardwoods generally consist of oak, black walnut, southern bayberry, hickory, persimmon, magnolia, and cypress. Three main categories of vegetation found in the region consist of pine forest, mixed pine-hardwoods forest, and hardwood forest, basically a result of varied topography. The pine forests found on Fort Rucker and surrounding areas are typically located in drier upland areas, including ridge top locales where the majority of identified archaeological sites are located. The mixed pine-hardwoods forests are typically located on slopes, lower slopes, and alluvial bottoms. Hardwood forests on Fort Rucker are typically restricted to wetter alluvial valleys.

Wildlife in the region consists of a wide variety of mammals (deer, opossum, fox, bobcat, skunk, black bear, raccoon, rabbit, beaver, squirrel, armadillo), amphibians (frogs and toads), reptiles (alligator, snake [king, water, moccasin, copperhead, rattlesnake], box turtle, tortoise), birds (eagle, quail, dove, vulture, hawk, duck, turkey), fish (bass, bluegill, sunfish, crappie, pickerel, gar, sucker, shiner, minnow, chub, catfish), insects (pine beetle, termites, ants, millipedes, snails, slugs, bees, etc.), and spiders. Of the species present, the major economic value for past inhabitants were from deer, turkey, raccoon, beaver, bear, bobcat, opossum, rabbit, squirrel, turtle, and seasonal migratory fowl including duck and geese.

Past Environment

Palynological and paleoenvironmental studies in Alabama indicate that between 22,000 and 12,000 years BP the cool, dry climate favored a mixture of conifers and cool-temperate hardwoods. In contrast, during the following early Holocene, forests of the region became dominated by more mesic species, such as oak, hickory, and southern pine. The beginning of the Holocene Epoch at 10,000 BP signifies the ending of the Pleistocene glacial conditions and the beginning of the inter-glacial stage (Bense 1994). By about 10,000 years BP, modern flora had established itself in most of the southeastern United States (Kulcher 1964; Sheehan et al. 1985; Wharton 1989). As the climate continued to warm, increased moisture augmented the northward advance of the oak-hickory forest (Delcourt 1979). In a study by Sheehan et al. (1985), analysis of regional palynological evidence suggested that spruce, pine, fir, and hemlock rapidly decreased in importance after 9,000 years BP. During the mid Holocene (5,000 years BP), pines began to increase in number within the oak-hickory forest (Wharton 1989).

Prehistoric Cultural Setting

Prehistory generally refers to the period of human occupation prior to written records. In the southeastern United States, this is the period of Native American occupation prior to contact with the Spanish in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The prehistory of Fort Rucker can be divided into five distinctive, yet broad, periods: Paleoindian (12000 - 9000 BC), Archaic (9000 - 2500 BC), Gulf Formational (2500 - 300 BC), Woodland (300 BC - AD 900), and Mississippian (AD 900 -1540). A brief summary of each period follows. A more detailed discussion of the prehistory of Fort Rucker can be found in the cultural overview of Fort Rucker (McMakin et al. 1996).

The Paleoindian Period

Human introduction into the Gulf Coastal Plain of North America probably began after 10000 BC. Securely dated occupation sites from this period have not yet been found in the southeastern United States, and archaeologists must rely on associated stone spear points/knives found in datable contexts elsewhere in the New World. These diagnostic

artifacts consist primarily of fluted and unfluted lanceolate projectile points such as Clovis, Folsom, Cumberland, Suwannee, Sante Fe, Simpson, and Quad.

Paleoindian Period sites are among the least frequent site types encountered on Fort Rucker; recent surveys have identified artifacts from this period on only seven sites. This is not unexpected given the overall low densities of Paleoindian sites discovered on the Gulf Coastal Plain, and in the Southeast in general. Paleoindians hunted a variety of large and small animal species, and may have played a role in the extinction of many of the larger species that disappeared in the final years of the Pleistocene glaciation. As is the case with the surrounding river valleys of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, these Paleoindian sites primarily consist of flakes of chipped stone and occasional stone spear points. The Fort Rucker area probably was not a preferred environment for Paleoindian populations, and instead was occupied briefly by small groups moving between adjoining areas.

Most Paleoindian sites at Fort Rucker are located within 3.0 km (1.8 miles) of Claybank Creek. It is likely that small bands of Paleoindian hunter-gatherers visited the flood plains of rivers and large drainages such as Claybank Creek to gather plants and animals for food and for materials for tools. Such sites are small and produce only a minimal number of diagnostic artifacts. Base camps of this nature may produce artifacts which indicate such human activities as animal butchering, processing, stone tool production, and possibly habitation.

The Archaic Period

The Archaic Period witnessed many changes in the environment as the forest changed from sub-boreal to modern. The Archaic Period has been divided into three sub-periods: Early Archaic (8000 - 6000 BC), Middle Archaic (6000 - 3000 BC), and Late Archaic (3000 - 2500 BC). Distinctive stone point/knife types serve as markers dividing these sub-periods. Hunting and gathering was the predominant subsistence mode during the Archaic, although humans probably began cultivating a few plants by the Late Archaic Period.

Early Archaic

In general, the Early Archaic Period has been viewed as an adaptation to Holocene, postglacial climates (Anderson and Hanson 1988). In many instances, the Early Archaic is known simply as a transitional period between the earlier Paleoindian big-game subsistence and settlement patterns and the later, more diffused Archaic patterns. This change came about after the Altithermal, which was the major climatic shift around 6000 BC, bringing the warmer, more modern climate following the glacial era. Regional cultures or societal units began to appear in the Early Archaic, unlike the relative homogeneity of Paleoindian populations throughout the southeastern United States. Changes in the shapes of projectile points demonstrate these growing regional and cultural differences. While Paleoindian projectile points tended to be uniform throughout North America, points in the Early Archaic Period evolved within these new cultural groups (McGahey 1993; Walthall 1980). Early Archaic populations in the Gulf Coastal Plain of the southeastern United States used both riverine and flood plain environments and inter-riverine uplands (Brooks 1979; McGahey 1992).

Early Archaic occupants tended to hunt small game, following the gradual extinction of "megafauna" such as mammoths, mastodons, and *bison antiqua*. The weapons and tools that the Early Archaic occupants used remained similar in shape to those of the Paleoindians, although they were used in procuring different foods and they were beginning to show regional differences. Likewise, settlement patterns remained basically the same.

Likely Early Archaic point types on Fort Rucker include Dalton, Tallahassee, Palmer, Bolen, Big Sandy I, Kirk, McCorkle, St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha. The locations of Early Archaic sites seem to be closely related to those of the preceding Paleoindian Period. Again, most sites at Fort Rucker are found within 3.0 km (1.8 miles) of Claybank Creek, with a few sites adjacent to smaller drainages.

Middle Archaic

The climate continued to shift through the Middle Archaic Period. These climatic shifts resulted in a hot, dry weather pattern in the southeastern United Stated, which increased thunderstorm activity and changed the form of existing drainages. Fires started by

lightening during this increased thunderstorm activity in turn may have burned off most of the hardwood species in the Southeast (except those in lower, wet areas) and stabilized the growth of pines in this region (Bense 1994:74).

Very little is known about Middle Archaic settlement and subsistence. The shift in the climate, however, represents a force for change, as a rising sea level, in conjunction with these shifts in climate, may have resulted in increased shellfish communities in the Southeast. Surveys have found evidence to suggest an increased consumption of shellfish along with other aquatic species during the Middle Archaic (Smith 1986). Smith (1986) also cites an increase in the numbers of storage pits and burned areas, representing house floors, to suggest that populations were becoming increasingly sedentary during this time.

Middle Archaic occupants made significant advances in stone tool technologies (Bense 1994:75). Sites from this period reveal ground and polished stone utilitarian artifacts (including atlatl weights and celts) for the first time, while spear points switched to a notched form or a variety of stemmed forms. Morrow Mountain points are frequently found at Middle Archaic sites throughout the southeast, with less frequent finds of Stanly and Guilford points. Other Middle Archaic point types that may be encountered in the Fort Rucker region include Halifax, Elora, and Benton. The most common Middle Archaic point encountered at Fort Rucker is the Benton point.

Late Archaic

The Late Archaic Period witnessed the final shift to modern climates. This shift resulted in increasingly predictable resources, which allowed populations to increase and move into previously uninhabited areas (Hudson 1976:49-52; Smith 1986). House floors and storage pits appear more frequently in Late Archaic sites, which may indicate an increase in sedentism during this time. The size of sites also tends to increase during this period (Bense 1994:90; Hudson 1976:51-52; Rafferty 1994; Smith 1986). Horticulture seems to have become more important during this period, and full domestication may have occurred as early as the end of the Late Archaic or the beginning of the subsequent Early Gulf Formational Period (Crites 1991; Fritz and Kidder 1993; Smith 1985).

Material technologies during the Late Archaic include the use of steatite (soapstone) for the manufacture of containers. Spear points generally became smaller, while their shape varied little from those of the Middle Archaic. Broad-bladed, long-stemmed points such as the Savannah River type, and narrower, short stemmed Benton types dominate the assemblages from these periods. Otarre points would also be expected at Fort Rucker.

Overall, the settlement patterns of the Late Archaic populations are very closely tied to those of the Middle Archaic Period, and most Middle Archaic sites at Fort Rucker also contain a Late Archaic component. Most sites are located within the flood plains of Claybank and Blacks Mill Creeks. Settlement patterns during this period probably represent a continuation of the Middle Archaic trend of small camps located adjacent to small drainages. The majority of Late Archaic sites are represented by small scatters of chipped stone with only a single, or very few, diagnostic spear points.

The Gulf Formational Period

The transition from Archaic to Woodland lifeways lasted over two thousand years, from 2500 to 300 BC. Many of the cultural traditions that continued until European contact emerged during this period. It was a transitional era, however, and populations at the time retained vestiges of earlier Archaic material culture, including stemmed spear points and other chipped stone tools, while adding new technologies including fiber tempered ceramics. Indeed, the Gulf Formational Period was originally defined by Walthall and Jenkins (1976) as a means to classify and define the earliest ceramic producing cultures of the Gulf Tradition. This period has been subdivided into three sub-periods: Early (2500 - 1200 BC), Middle (1200 - 500 BC), and Late (500 - 300 BC). Occupants began shifting from upland settlements to larger settlements located on the flood plains of larger streams during the Gulf Formational Period, and cultural groups extended from the east coast of Florida and Georgia to central Louisiana. Native societies increased in complexity in the Southeastern United States during this period, perhaps reaching a pinnacle in the Poverty Point region of Louisiana and Mississippi. This complexity was revealed in more elaborate trade networks and mortuary behavior.

Early Gulf Formational

The Early Gulf Formational sub-period originates with the introduction of fiber tempered ceramics along the southern Atlantic seaboard (Walthall 1980). Although the Stallings Island and Orange cultures have been defined along the Atlantic seaboard during this period, none have been recognized for the Gulf Coastal region to date. This may be due, in part, to a lack of ceramics dating to this period on the Gulf Coast (McMakin 1995:32-33). It is likely that the settlement trends of this period are a continuation of those seen in the Late Archaic Period.

Middle Gulf Formational

The Middle Gulf Formational Period witnessed the introduction of fiber tempered ceramics into the western Gulf Coastal Plain. Wheeler series ceramics of eastern Mississippi and northern Alabama, and the Bayou LaBatre series of the Mobile Bay and Delta areas first appeared during this time. Norwood series ceramics appear on the Gulf Coastal Plain of Florida, southwest Georgia, and Alabama. The Middle Gulf Formational was a dynamic era, when much of the Gulf Coastal Plain saw increased territorial interactions and inter-societal connections. It is probable that this period witnessed a shift to a more settled adaptation along the Gulf Coast (McMakin 1995:33; Walthall and Jenkins 1976:47).

Late Gulf Formational

The Late Gulf Formational Period can be characterized by three major events: 1) the disappearance of fiber tempered ceramics, 2) the presence of Alexander and Tchefuncte ceramics in the western region, and 3) the introduction of Early Woodland Deptford pottery in the east (Walthall 1980:98). There is increased evidence for sedentary villages (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980) and large-scale trade, at least in the Poverty Point region to the north and west (Bense 1994; Gagliano 1967; Gibson 1974).

The Woodland Period

The Woodland Period has also been divided into three subperiods: Early Woodland (300 BC - 1 BC), Middle Woodland (AD 1 - 500), and Late Woodland (AD 500 - 900). Woodland Period settlements presumably included large villages located along the larger creek and river flood plains, as well as many smaller sites located in a variety of environments. Hunting and gathering were supplemented by increased use of cultivated foods including corn and squash. Trading networks became well established and ritual mortuary behavior increased in outward visibility. Woodland Period populations increased, and even more complex societies developed.

Early Woodland

The Early Woodland Period is not easily distinguished from the preceding Late Gulf Formational Period. However, it is marked by the presence of Dunlap fabric impressed pottery on the Gulf Coast. Deptford/Cartersville simple stamped and Cartersville check stamped ceramics were later added to the ceramic inventory; these ceramic types continue into the Middle Woodland Period. Diagnostic stone spear/arrow points of this period include small stemmed Thelma and large triangular Yadkin points. These point types also continue into the Middle Woodland Period.

The Deptford ceramics dominate the assemblages from Early and Middle Woodland sites in Southern Alabama. Deptford ceramics generally consist of check stamped and simple stamped sand tempered ceramics, many of which have podal supports. More extensive investigations on the Atlantic Coast and on interior Cartersville and Cobb Swamp sites have suggested that large village sites, some with elaborate burial mounds, and small hamlet/base camps dominated the settlement patterns in South Alabama.

Middle Woodland

The Middle Woodland Period saw the continuation of the Deptford/Cartersville series ceramics with the addition of Swift Creek ceramics. Swift Creek ceramics exhibit distinctive curvilinear design elements that were applied to the vessel by well-executed stamping.

Diagnostic spear/arrow points associated with Swift Creek include Jack's Reef and small stemmed and triangular points. The settlement and subsistence practices of the Swift Creek Culture would seem to be directly related to the earlier Deptford Cultures. Ceremonial activities during this period, which may have involved the ritual exchange of goods, came to rely less on exotic objects imported from the north and more on items produced locally (Braley and Mitchelson 1984:14).

Late Woodland

The Late Woodland Period includes the Late Swift Creek and Weeden Island Phases. Complicated stamping continued to be the dominant ceramic design motif. Many of the Weeden Island and Swift Creek vessels found in the Fort Rucker area may have been produced in other areas and imported for trade. Willey and Woodbury (1942) originally divided the Weeden Island Period into two phases: Weeden Island I and II. The Weeden Island I Phase was defined by the presence of complicated stamped pottery, plain ceramics, and incised and punctated vessels (Braley and Mitchelson 1984:14). The Weeden Island II Phase has been defined by the presence of a new form of pottery, Wakulla check stamped.

The settlement patterns of Weeden Island sites closely resemble those of Middle Woodland cultures. However, there is an increased emphasis on mortuary ritual, with elaborately decorated ceramics being included with other, exotic grave goods. Also, the pressure from increased population may have resulted in larger aggregate villages and ceremonial centers. A Weeden Island mound excavated by Moore (1918:529) at the McLaney site near Fort Rucker produced elaborate Weeden Island ceramics (Braley and Mitchelson 1984:15).

The Late Woodland Period at Fort Rucker is represented primarily by small scatters of chipped stone and pottery fragments. Geographic locations of Late Woodland sites vary; most sites are located adjacent to large (Claybank Creek) and small (Painters Creek, Steep Head Creek) drainages that drain the Fort. However, a small grouping of Late Woodland sites occurs approximately 2.0 km (1.2 miles) northwest of Lake Tholocco. The reason for this is unknown since no drainages are in the immediate vicinity.

The Mississippian Period

Significant changes in the subsistence base and social order of southeastern Indians characterize the Mississippian Period. Settlements became large and more permanent throughout the eastern United States, and often contained plazas and temple mounds. Many decorative motifs from this period span the eastern region, and have been termed, collectively, the Southern Cult. Southern Cult items include embossed copper plates, conch shell gorgets, and elaborate flint blades or maces. The archaeological remains from this period indicate a powerful and elaborate political/religious organization.

Scholars have offered differing theories as to which cultures occupied southeast Alabama during the Mississippian Period. Previous researchers at Fort Rucker have included the Fort Rucker region within the sphere of the Fort Walton Culture (Braley and Mitchelson 1984; Braley and Misner 1986). The Fort Walton and Pensacola cultures of northwest Florida overlap to some extent and various aspects of these cultures may be expected within the project area. The region now encompassed by Fort Rucker is on the northern periphery of the influence of the Fort Walton and Pensacola cultural spheres. However, similar cultural adaptations may be seen in the Chattahoochee River Valley east of Fort Rucker (see below).

The Fort Walton cultural sphere has been defined, and redefined, by researchers over the past two decades (Braley and Mitchelson 1984; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980; Schnell 1981; Sears 1977). The consensus now is that the Fort Walton Culture extended from the Apalachicola River drainage east to the Aucilla River (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:193). Although the Fort Walton Culture was adapted primarily to coastal environments, there is some indication that cultural traits associated with the Fort Walton Culture may be seen as far north as the Gulf Coastal Plain of Alabama and Georgia, including the Fort Rucker area (Braley and Mitchelson 1984:16). For a more detailed discussion of Fort Walton cultural influences at Fort Rucker, see Braley and Mitchelson (1984).

The settlement systems of Mississippian populations may be divided into three broad categories: riverine, interior, and coastal (Braley and Mitchelson 1984:15; Brose and Percy 1978). Riverine settlement patterns are usually associated with large single mound ceremonial centers and small campsites located between the large ceremonial centers. Most of these sites are found on levees, swamp hammocks, and valley rims (Braley and Mitchelson

1984:16). The interior type of settlement is represented by small, dispersed sites, which may represent small farmsteads (Brose and Percy 1978:100). The coastal settlement pattern includes a narrowly focused subsistence system tied to coastal resources. A major ceremonial center at the Bottle Creek Site (Mobile Bay) may have served as the hub of coastal Florida and Alabama Mississippian settlement (Brose and Percy 1978).

Like the other major eras, the Mississippian has been divided into three sub-periods or phases: Early, Middle, and Late. The Fort Rucker area appears to be occupied by Mississippian cultures similar to those evident in the Chattahoochee River valley to the east. Each phase is described below.

Early Mississippian

The first phase, a probable Late Woodland-Early Mississippian transition known as the Averett Phase (AD 850-1050), was defined based on artifacts recovered from sites at Fort Benning (Chase 1959, 1963). Described by Schnell (1975:34) as "a curious, rather isolated cultural manifestation," the Averett Phase is focused within the Fall Line Hills (Hally and Rudolph 1986:35; Schnell 1970). Averett ceramics are defined as

> plain, hard fine grit-tempered pottery whose primary embellishments are a series of nodes on the shoulders of some bowls [Chase 1963:49]. Two subtypes, Averett Incised and Averett Brushed, are also recognized [Chase 1959] (Gresham et al. 1985:25).

The Averett Culture in the upper Gulf Coastal Plain may have functioned as a buffer between the Etowah Culture to the north and the slightly later Rood Phase cultures to the south. The overlap in Averett and Rood date ranges may reflect this relationship (Benson and Gresham 1994:15).

Middle Mississippian

By AD 950, the Rood Phase had developed in the Upper Gulf Coastal Plain. The Rood Phase was first recognized at Rood Landing (9SW1 - see Caldwell 1955). More recent

knowledge about the Rood Phase is based on excavations at Cemochechobee (Schnell et al. 1981). This phase does not exhibit any clear links with its probable predecessor (late Weeden Island), and a transitional phase has not been defined. The phase is described by Schnell et al. (1981:241-242):

> The Rood Phase is essentially a Middle Mississippian manifestation, as Griffin (1967) has used the term. It includes shell-tempered pottery, handled jars, hooded bottles, fortified, nucleated villages, a hierarchical settlement system, a distinctive platform mound ceremonialism, extended burials with grave goods, and quadrilateral wall trench structures.

Schnell et al. (1981) have emphasized vessel form over temper in an attempt to clarify confusion over Rood Phase ceramic assemblages. Based on excavations at Cemochechobee, Lake Jackson Decorated (incised) and Columbia Incised wares have been defined as primary ceramic types attributable to Rood Phase occupations. Minor types include Andrews Plain, Andrews Decorated (incised), Nunnally Incised, and Ingram Plain. Typical Rood Phase vessels are described as "plain, grit-tempered, globular collared jars ... frequently the collars are embellished with strap handles" (Gresham et al. 1985:25).

The contemporary phases from adjacent areas suggest that these cultural traditions came from the outside, and were not an *in situ* development (Schnell et al. 1981). The earliest Rood Phase settlements may represent expanding chiefdoms from other areas within Alabama, settling relatively uncontested territories to the east around AD 900 (Schnell et al. 1981:244-245).

Late Mississippian

Change occurred gradually between the Middle and Late Mississippian sub-periods. By AD 1400, the transition from the Rood Phase to the subsequent Bull Creek Phase was sufficiently advanced to allow a distinction between the two (Knight 1979). One aspect of this change may have been a shift in the location of the major mound center from Rood Creek Landing (Rood Phase) to the Singer site (Bull Creek Phase - see Williams and Shapiro 1990). Ceramics recovered from Bull Creek contexts include Lamar Complicated Stamped,

Lamar Plain, and Mercier Check Stamped. Rim elaborations take the form of rim pinching or noding; reed punctating is rare (Schnell 1990).

Relatively little is known about Bull Creek settlement and subsistence. However, there is evidence of maize agriculture, large villages with platform mounds supporting very large structures, and again numerous small sites of the general "farmstead" class. The latter type of site is numerous within the Lower Chattahoochee River Valley to the east (Southerlin et al. 1995:21).

Overall, the Mississippian Period is not well represented on Fort Rucker. A possible Mississippian mound exists below Fort Rucker (see Braley and Misner 1986:15), although the age of this mound has not been verified. During their 1984 survey of Fort Rucker, Braley and Mitchelson recorded only two sites with verifiable Fort Walton type ceramics, while only five sites produced Mississippian Triangular points. As noted by Braley and Misner (1986), plain sand tempered ceramics dominate Mississippian Period assemblages during the Rood Phase in the Chattahoochee River Valley. Although such decorations or utilities as handles (often looped), effigies, and notched rims are present on these ceramics, many do not possess these attributes. It is possible that Late Woodland and Mississippian ceramics have often been miscategorized, given that a positive means of dating the sites which produced these plain wares does not exist.

Historic Overview

At the time of European contact, southeastern Alabama was dominated by the Muskogeans, also known as the Creeks, a loose confederacy of approximately 17 "tribes" speaking the same language. These groups would have been defined as Late Mississippian on the basis of their material culture. Neither archaeological nor documentary evidence suggests intensive, permanent Native American settlement in the immediate area. While recent maps that seek to document Indian trails through Alabama fail to indicate any in the immediate area, Indian wars continued to be fought near Fort Rucker into the 1820s and 1830s (Rogers et al. 1994:16).

The surrounding area did, however, attract early European settlement. Spain made attempts at settling the Gulf Coast, particularly at Mobile, in the sixteenth century. The

French, however, were the first to establish permanent settlements, in the late seventeenth century. What is now Biloxi became the first French fort on the Gulf Coast in 1699. The French established a new fort, Port Dauphin, north of what is now the city of Mobile, in 1702; the village of La Mobile that accompanied the fort was laid out within the year. By 1711 the French had moved their city to this new site, which is now the location of Mobile (Gould 1988; Rogers et al. 1994).

French control of the Gulf Coast ended in 1763 at the Treaty of Paris, which formally acknowledged Britain's victory in the French and Indian (Seven Years) War. In the Treaty, Great Britain gained Canada and the Gulf Coast east of the Mississippi, including Florida. The colony began to show signs of prospering under British rule. Agriculture improved, the population increased, and the colony began moving toward self-sufficiency (Rogers et al. 1994: 31-35). During the American Revolution, however, Spain belatedly joined forces with the American rebels. As a result, Spanish forces gained control of the Gulf Coast from the British.

In 1798, the American government established the Mississippi Territory north of the 31st parallel under the provisions of the Northwest Ordinance. The land was surveyed under the Land Ordinance, and resulted in the precise, rectilinear pattern of survey tracts. American settlers soon began streaming into the new Mississippi Territory. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803, in which the United States acquired both the crucial port city of New Orleans and the vast Louisiana Territory, acted as another powerful attraction for settlers. The Mississippi River, now clearly in American hands, also acted as a conduit for new settlers. White settlement in the new southwest, the Mississippi Territory, began largely from the west as settlers moved in from the River and along the Natchez Trace road from Tennessee. Consequently, the western portions of the Mississippi Territory gained statehood in 1817 as Mississippi, while the eastern portions became the Alabama Territory.

Settlement in the Alabama Territory increased dramatically at the conclusion of the Creek War of 1813-1814. Lands that were opened as a result of the forced cession of 9,321,000 ha (23,000,000 acres) of Creek lands, 5,668,000 ha (14,000,000 acres) of which lay in what is now Alabama, were surveyed in 1816 and 1817. Sales of land in the northern part of the Alabama Territory began in 1817 (Roberts 1969). "Alabama Fever" gripped the nation, and during the late 1810s the population of Alabama grew more than 1,000 percent.

In 1820 the population was 127,901; by 1830, it had risen to 309,527 (Rogers et al. 1994: 54).

While white settlers had begun moving into the area years before, the first recorded public land transaction in the Fort Rucker area was in January 1824, in what is now eastern Coffee County. The Alabama Tract Books show slow sales in the Fort Rucker area through the 1820s, though they increased significantly in the 1830s. In particular, there were bursts of sales in 1836 and 1838 (Hahn 1983). However, the Federal Government continued to sell original titles to a significant number of tracts in the region into the 1890s and early 1900s.

A lack of adequate transportation hindered settlement in the region. Maps from this era show few roads, and there is no evidence of significant Indian trails through the Fort Rucker area. Recent historians indicate an "Improved Road of 1819" that passed through the Fort Rucker area. An 1836 map of the route of the proposed, though never completed, Columbus & Pensacola Railroad (Palmer 1836) shows two roads intersecting at Dale Court House, one from Montezuma in the west to Columbia in the east, the other from Monticello in the north to Alaqua, Florida, in the south. Rivers provided the principal access; a ferry crossed the Pea River in the 1830s, followed by a wooden bridge in the 1850s. These transportation difficulties, a lingering Indian presence, and soils that were not as fertile as in central Alabama, made for relatively slow growth through the 1830s and 1840s.

The Fort Rucker area throughout the antebellum era was populated primarily by small farmers, with a significant minority of widely dispersed black slaves. Much of the land in southeastern Alabama, the "piney woods" or "wiregrass" section, remained in federal and state ownership.

Ownership of land was widely diffused in Coffee and Dale Counties. In Coffee County, 46 percent of the families owned their own land in 1850; by 1860, this had increased to 75 percent. By 1850, Dale County had 6,925 inhabitants, with 705 slaves. In Coffee County in 1850, the total population of 6,004 included only 513 slaves. Moreover, these slaves tended to live in households with five or fewer slaves. In 1850, the majority of Coffee County landowners, both slaveholding and non-slaveholding, owned fewer than 81 ha (200 acres), though there was a significant minority of slaveowners who owned considerably more than that (Owsley 1949:157-62).

Cotton was an important crop in the Fort Rucker area, though perhaps not as crucial as in other parts of the state. The "wiregrass" and "piney woods" sections of eastern Alabama were not known for fertile agricultural soils. Farmers in the region seem to have practiced self-sufficiency more than staple agriculture. The Fort Rucker area remained almost exclusively agricultural, although there is some evidence that Coffee and Dale Counties may have had one textile factory each; the extent and duration of these are unknown (Griffin 1956:209). The census schedules for Coffee County also show a significant number of non-farming occupations, including merchants and various other skilled occupations (e.g., saddler, blacksmith, mechanic, lawyer, mason, teacher, and physician). A historian of Dale County also reports a leather tanyard and several cotton gin operators (McGee 1989:18-20). The amount of livestock in the area also led to the creation of several tanyards and shoe "factories" as the more important local industries, employing both slave and free labor (Fleming 1957:79).

Coffee and Dale Counties had a number of small communities in the nineteenth century, several of them within the present boundaries of Fort Rucker. Most of these were in Dale County, including Westville, Kleg, Echols, and Crittenden's Mills. Haw Ridge, meanwhile, straddled the boundary between the two counties.

Neither Dale nor Coffee Counties saw direct Civil War fighting, although both counties sent many men to war. Men from Coffee County were parts of companies in nine different infantry and cavalry regiments, while estimates for Dale County range from 1,200 to 2,000 citizens serving in the Confederate Army. The closest that Coffee County came to the war itself was in late 1862, when Union troops from Pensacola commandeered the steamboat "Bloomer," which was moored at the junction of the Choctawhatchee and Pea Rivers in Geneva.

The Fort Rucker area, though not in the direct path of fighting, still felt the effects of war. The population in Coffee County, for example, dropped from 9,623 in 1860 to 6,171 in 1870. Most of this decline can be attributed to people moving out of the county, heading off to Texas or even farther away, and not to wartime casualties. The population rebounded quickly in the late nineteenth century, and by 1890 over 12,000 people lived in the county. This figure increased to nearly 21,000 by 1900 (Watson 1970: 105).

After decades of emphasis on subsistence crops and livestock, Dale and Coffee Counties turned more intensively to cotton in the years after the Civil War. By 1915, the annual yield for Coffee County was 35,000 bales. Cotton's dominance was not broken until 1910, when the boll weevil invaded the area and dramatically cut cotton production. In response, Coffee County planters turned to peanuts, along with a greater number of subsistence crops such as corn and potatoes, and hay for renewed herds of livestock. The changeover was rapid, as peanuts were the dominant crop in Coffee County by 1917.

The first railroad in the area, the Central Railroad, reached Ozark in late September 1888. In 1888 also, the Alabama Midland Railroad began constructing an extension of the railroad from Troy to Ozark, continuing to the new town of Dothan, and through Georgia to the Atlantic Coast; this line was completed in the summer of 1889 (McGee 1989:81-84). These two railroads were the only ones in the area until the early twentieth century. A 1912 map (Rand McNally 1912) shows the Atlantic Coast Line railroad entering Dale County from the north and continuing to Ozark and then to Waterford, where it split; one branch headed east through Newton, Pinckard, and Midland City, while the other headed west through Daleville, Enterprise, and terminated at Elba.

While agriculture remained the principal industry in Dale and Coffee Counties, the area saw a degree of economic diversification, partly in response to the railroads. By the turn of the century, Enterprise had saw and textile mills; by 1911, a small machinery repair shop was operating in Elba. The lumber industry, with its principal offshoot, turpentine, became increasingly important in the region during the late nineteenth century, capitalizing on the large stands of pine trees in the two counties. After peanuts replaced cotton as the principal crop in the 1910s, the Sessions brothers began in 1932 to process peanuts to produce peanut butter and peanut oil in Enterprise.

These were good signs for the area's economy. Agricultural conditions in Alabama, however, continued to be highly unstable well into the early twentieth century. While farming throughout the South was not in good shape from the mid-1920s, the Depression "officially began" with the spectacular stock market crash in late October of 1929. The Depression that began in 1929 hurt southeastern Alabama; the fact that other areas may have been hit harder serves only to disclose the prior suffering in the Fort Rucker area. Dale County's two banks failed, and the Federal Land Bank, the nation's major supplier of agricultural credits, had begun foreclosing on farms in the area. The New Deal, inaugurated

in March 1933 with President Franklin Roosevelt, contained many plans to revitalize agriculture and cure the ills of decades of poverty in the South. The programs included crop reduction, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration (Leuchtenburg 1963).

The New Deal programs that focused on land and soil conservation had the greatest impact on the Fort Rucker area. Nineteenth century agricultural practices tended to deplete soils severely; abandonment of many fields following the Civil War resulted in devastating erosion in many areas. The emphasis on cotton monocrop production in the Fort Rucker area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries resulted in continued soil depletion and erosion. In 1934, the US Department of Agriculture announced plans to purchase tracts of submarginal lands to take them out of production and convert them to natural and wildlife refuges. One such proposed tract, containing approximately 14,170 ha (35,000 ac), was located predominantly in Dale County but extended into the northeast section of Coffee County. This became the Pea River Land Use Project.

The federal government announced its intention to purchase the properties in the proposed tract in October 1935; voluntary land sales began the next year, and continued through the end of the decade. Some properties, including a few farms and most churches, schools, and cemeteries, remained out of the government's hands until the 1940s. The major projects in the Pea River Land Use Project were the damming of Claybank Creek to form Lake Tholocco, planting trees as a reforestation measure, and building parks. These projects, coordinated by the Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps, employed many local residents. The Pea River Land Use Project was turned over to the State of Alabama for use as a recreation facility in 1940, on a 50-year lease.

After 1939, events in Europe caused the nation's thoughts to turn to war. Residents in Coffee and Dale Counties began in 1940 to lobby to return the Pea River Project, recently having come into state hands, to the federal government for use as a military base. In July of 1941, the War Department announced its plans to establish an Army training facility at the Pea River Project. The plans called for extending the boundaries of the New Deal project south and west in Dale County, to include all lands up to the Atlantic Coast Line railroad. In early 1942, the government filed its condemnation suit under eminent domain for the 11,700 ha (29,000 acres) in the new lands (McGee 1987).

The J.A. Jones Construction Company of Charlotte, North Carolina, won the bid to construct the buildings at the new base. This firm completed the 1,500 buildings according to standardized Army plans in 106 days in early 1942. Ultimately, the grounds included 11 churches, 15 post exchanges, five theaters, and a hospital complex in addition to the barracks and administrative buildings. The largely unlandscaped grounds received a boost from the first commanding officer, Brigadier General [BG] Frederick W. Manley, who saw to the planting and raising of flowers, shrubs, and trees. The Army at this time also razed the remaining farm buildings within the grounds.

The camp was originally named the Ozark Triangular Division Camp, a rather utilitarian reference to the organizational structure of an infantry division (i.e., each division had three regiments). In January of 1942, however, the War Department announced that it would rename the camp in honor of BG Edmund W. Rucker, a Tennessee-born Confederate officer who went on to become an industrial magnate in Birmingham, Alabama.

Camp Rucker, unlike its later incarnation as Fort Rucker, was designed as an infantry training base. In addition to its training mission, Camp Rucker also served as a prisoner of war (POW) camp. The Army began bringing German and Italian POWs to American soil in 1942 to relieve overcrowded camps in Great Britain. Camp Rucker was the fourth Alabama site to receive POWs, who began arriving in February 1944. By the end of the war, Camp Rucker held 1,718 prisoners. Most were German prisoners. Camp Rucker's POW base was in the southeast section of the cantonment area, along the railroad. The lone remnants of POW labor are an altar and fittings in the Headquarters Place Chapel, which was built by German POWs to a design by Maj. William T. Arnett, Infantry (Memo, Lawson to Brown, 10 January 1989).

Camp Rucker was declared "temporarily inactivated" in February 1946. The Federal Government still had possession of the camp in 1950, though, when the Korean War broke out. In August 1950, the Birmingham newspaper announced that "Camp Rucker [was] coming out of moth balls." The article noted that while many buildings had been sold, 1,465 remained, and the grounds were in good shape (*Birmingham News* [*BN*] 20 August 1950; McGee 1987:153-155). Camp Rucker remained an infantry training base during the Korean War. The Korean War reactivation of Camp Rucker ended quickly, however; as the War wound down in 1953, the Army announced that it would phase out a number of camps, including Camp Rucker.

Camp Rucker gained new life as an Army Aviation training facility. During World War II, Army Aviation training was handled primarily by the Department of Air Training under the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. After the separation of the US Air Force, Army Aviation gained separate status within the Army. It gained its own Aviation School in early 1953, shortly before the Armistice in Korea. As Army Aviation training increased during the Korean War, competition for airspace between artillery and aviation at Fort Sill became intense. In early 1954, the Army began looking for a new training location. Several sites were identified; after a number had been considered and dismissed, Camp Rucker came to the fore (Kitchens 1994).

Several conditions and circumstances led to Camp Rucker's selection. The meteorological conditions in southeast Alabama were ideal for aviation training and aircraft protection. In addition, Camp Rucker already had the Ozark Army Air Field constructed in 1942, now known as Cairns Army Airfield, which could accommodate fixed-wing training. Finally, since the base was in the process of being closed, there would be no conflict with other Army activities. Aviation officials moved quickly in selecting Camp Rucker in 1954; the decision to leave Fort Sill was made in May 1954, and Camp Rucker was selected in late July 1954.

In the beginning of its Army Aviation phase in 1954, Camp Rucker provided both fixed-wing (airplane) and rotary-wing (helicopter) training. In these early years, training for fixed-wing craft predominated. Upon its removal to Camp Rucker, however, Army Aviation was reorganized, to give both airplanes and helicopters equal status as departments.

This was also the era of intense development of armed helicopters designed for combat missions. This development has made a drastic change in the nature of American military strategy, and Fort Rucker was in the vanguard of this branch of Army Aviation during the 1950s and 1960s. The technology for helicopters originated in the 1920s and 1930s. The "airmobile concept" emerged in the China-Burma-India theater in World War II, when it was used for medical evacuation purposes; helicopters continued this mission in the Korean War during the early 1950s.

The Army's initial use of helicopters was for unarmed assistance, particularly cargo transport and aeromedical evacuation (Kitchens 1992, 1993). The shift to armed helicopters was gradual, and was complicated by internal Department of Defense politics. The Army

began a reconsideration of its use of armed helicopters in 1951, under the impetus of General Mark Clark. The planning was stalled until 1954 when the "Able Buster" project was initiated at Camp Rucker. In the mid-1950s, the Army Chief of Staff, General Matthew Ridgway, again began pushing for the development of the airmobile concept in the Army's strategy; Fort Rucker was implicated in this innovative development as the home of the US Army Aviation School after the Korean War. In 1956, BG Carl Hutton, the commanding general at Fort Rucker, initiated actions that resulted in the formation of the 7292nd Aerial Combat Reconnaissance Company (Experimental). The Company experimented with armed helicopters at Fort Rucker during the 1950s and 1960s.

In 1961, the new Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara, ordered the further development of the airmobility concept, particularly with the further innovation of armed helicopters. When the reports had been compiled under the direction of General Hamilton Howze, McNamara ordered a test of the new "sky cavalry." The test took place over Fort Benning, Georgia in late June 1965. Fort Benning was chosen for this role because of the number and type of ground troops necessary for the testing. This test was successful, and the First Cavalry Division (Airmobile) was in Vietnam by September (1st Cav Div 1965; Harrison 1969:24; LePore 1994:34-35).

Vietnam was the proving-ground for this pathbreaking technology. As one historian (LePore 1994) has noted, "The use of the helicopter in the Vietnam conflict was to change forever the American doctrine of tactical warfare." Their mobility and multidimensional capacities allowed them to work much more effectively in the particular conditions of Vietnam (LePore 1994:35). Helicopters continued their Korean War uses that included medical transportation, transporting ground forces in specific areas, rescuing downed aviators, and aerial reconnaissance. However, they also began providing heavily armed close air support.

Helicopters were a crucial part of the war in Vietnam. As a newspaper article noted in 1966, "the army pilot behind the plexiglass in a helicopter's cockpit has become virtually the symbol of the mobile warfare of Viet Nam" (*BN* 17 July 1966). Hanchey Field, the writer went on to claim, had become "the Free World's busiest heliport," with more than 5,000 flights weekly. Fort Rucker in its modern Army Aviation phase has thus gained its greatest distinction for its role in developing the helicopter as a vital and organic part of the Army's arsenal and strategy.

Helicopters gradually became the dominant focus at Fort Rucker, especially during the late 1960s and early 1970s in the context of the Vietnam War. Fort Rucker provided only advanced helicopter training during the Vietnam War, and the instructors recreated the conditions in Vietnam as closely as possible. Primary helicopter training was conducted at Fort Walters, Texas until 1973, when it closed. Since that time, Fort Rucker has remained the Army's only aviation training facility, providing both primary and advanced training. Fort Rucker continued to provide fixed-wing training until recently, and US Army Aviation continues to provide fixed-wing training at an off-site location. In 1966, the Army created the 1st Aviation Brigade, which had tactical and administrative control over the Army's helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft in Vietnam; it served in Vietnam from 1966 to 1973, when it was sent to Fort Rucker as a training brigade. In 1988, it became a combat aviation brigade (LePore 1994:36). Currently, Lowe Field serves as the primary helicopter training facility, while Hanchey Field continues to be primarily a heliport. Cairns Army Airfield, which also accommodates the few fixed-wing aircraft still used at Fort Rucker, also serves as a heliport.

The post was officially redesignated Fort Rucker in October 1955. This gave it permanent status and allowed the Army to construct permanent buildings and facilities. It needed a significant number of alterations to serve as a major training facility. Ozark Army Airfield was in a deteriorated condition by 1954, and the post's living quarters were substandard. The post had no technical facilities for aviation training. Construction in 1956 focused on rehabilitating existing buildings to function as training and administrative buildings; constructing Knox, Ech, Hatch, and Hooper stage fields; and, creating fixed-wing landing strips in the western portion of the post. Work also began on what is now Lowe Army Airfield, begun as Auxiliary Field No. 1, for fixed-wing aircraft; it was dedicated in September 1957. Work also began in 1957 on Auxiliary Field No. 2, what is now Hanchey Army Heliport; it opened in October 1959. Many of the buildings on Lowe and Hanchey Army Airfields remain from the late 1950s, particularly the hangars, though they have been altered in some ways.

Fort Rucker also began a "$1.2 million 'face-lifting'" in 1957 (*BN* 18 July 1957). This included building the Luria hangar, renovating supply buildings, replacing wooden housing fixtures with concrete and aluminum, adding air conditioning, and building a sewage plant. In addition, work began on $10 million in housing projects. In 1961 the Army announced plans to build another 498 "Capehart" homes for the Fort, totaling $7 million. Expense

summaries for fiscal years 1956-1988 indicate building programs ranging from $2 to $28 million per year. New student dormitories and classrooms were built during the early 1960s. These building campaigns have changed dramatically the physical presence and appearance of Fort Rucker.

Previous Investigations

Twenty-one cultural resources investigations have been conducted at Fort Rucker under compliance with federal historical properties management statutes, regulations, and guidelines. Fourteen of these investigations were conducted by the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District (USACE Mobile); two were conducted by Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc.; two were conducted by Geo-Marine, Inc.; two were conducted by Brockington and Associates, Inc.; the remaining study was conducted by the USACE, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL). In addition, Fort Rucker staff conducted an examination and survey of the Salem Church Cemetery and the Zion Church Cemetery in impact areas in the northern portion of the Fort. One additional investigation involved members of a local archaeological society guided by archaeologists from Troy State University who recorded a number of sites as an exercise in filling out archaeological site forms. For a full description of these investigations, the reader is referred to the Historic Preservation Plan for Fort Rucker (Harvey et al. 1996)

Nine of the archaeological sites tested during the current project originally were surveyed and reported by archaeologists and students from Troy State University as an exercise in filling out site forms; these sites include 1DA267, 1DA268, 1DA276, 1DA277, 1DA278, 1DA279, 1DA280, 1DA281, and 1DA282. Mr. McDonald Brooms, Department of History and Social Science, Troy State University, was contacted on 6 March 1997 to gather additional information concerning artifact collections from the sites. Collections from six sites (1DA267, 1DA268, 1DA276, 1DA277, 1DA279, and 1DA282) were available. The remaining artifact collections could not be located. The original site definitions were based on surface collections; no shovel tests or test units were excavated. Many of these sites originally were recorded in areas of recent timber harvest, when surface visibility was good. No attempt to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of these nine sites was made at the time of discovery.

Site 1DA316 originally was recorded in 1992 by archaeologists with the USACE Mobile (1992). Shovel testing produced pottery sherds, lithic artifacts, and historic artifacts. Based on the shovel test data, 1DA316 was recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. McMakin et al. (1995) revisited the site and suggested that additional testing would be necessary to determine the NRHP eligibility of the site. McMakin and Poplin (1996) tested 1DA316 in 1995. Shovel tests and three 1 by 1 m (3.3 by 3.3 ft) test units were excavated at the site. These investigations were allowed only within the original site boundary; gridded shovel testing of the entire site area to reassess the site boundaries was not conducted. Excavations were limited to the open field where surface collections had been used by the USACE Mobile (1992) to define the site limits. Based on the results of testing within this restricted area, it was considered unlikely that intact cultural deposits were present at the site. The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP. The Alabama State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) did not concur with this recommendation, and additional testing of 1DA316 was requested.

Chapter III. Methods of Investigation

Ten archaeological sites and the Chapel of the Wings, a WWII era structure, were evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP. A discussion of the field and laboratory methods and an outline of the criteria used to assess the historic resources is presented below.

Archaeological Field Methods

Fieldwork for this project was conducted by Brockington and Associates, Inc., on 6-13 March 1997. Upon relocation of each archaeological site, shovel testing and artifact collection from visible ground surfaces were conducted to determine site boundaries and the vertical extent of each site. Shovel tests were excavated at 15 m (50 ft) intervals across each site area. Based on the result of the shovel testing, larger units were excavated in areas suspected to contain subsurface cultural remains. The larger units included 50 by 50 cm (1.6 by 1.6 ft) units, 1 by 1 m (3.3 by 3.3 ft) units, and 1 by 2 meter (3.3 by 6.6 ft) units.

All shovel tests were excavated to sterile subsoil. Shovel tests reached varying depths, with a maximum depth of 1.20 m (4.0 ft) below surface (bs). Fill from each shovel test was screened through 6.35 mm (0.25 inch) wire mesh screen. Information relating to the natural and cultural deposits, location, and observed features was noted for each shovel test.

Test units were excavated in 10 cm (0.3 ft) arbitrary levels within natural soil horizons. All units were excavated to sterile subsoil. Standardized level forms were filled out for each level within each unit, noting depths, soil colors and descriptions, and other general observations. Fill was screened through 6.35 mm (0.25 inch) wire mesh screen. Artifacts recovered were placed in plastic bags and labeled with appropriate provenience information. At least one profile of each unit was drawn to scale and photographed in black and white print and color slide formats. All shovel tests and test units were backfilled upon completion.

A site map also was prepared showing the locations of all shovel tests, excavation units, natural and cultural features, approximate contours, and site boundaries. All shovel tests, test units, landmarks, and other features were located in reference to a grid datum.

Field notes, photographic logs, level records, feature forms, and bag lists were maintained for each site throughout the project.

Archaeological Laboratory Methods

Following the conclusion of fieldwork, all artifacts were brought back to the Brockington and Associates, Inc., Memphis office for analysis. All material was thoroughly washed, catalogued and labeled. Soil samples taken from features were water-screened with a flotation device. Three fractions were obtained for samples: a 1.6 mm (0.0625 inch) heavy fraction, a 1.4 mm (0.055 inch) medium fraction, and a 0.5 mm (0.019 inches) light fraction. All remains recovered during the survey were washed and stored as appropriate for their medium of manufacture. Internal site proveniences were assigned for each location within a site where cultural materials were recovered. All remains within each provenience were classified into class and mode of manufacture. Artifacts will be shipped to the Alabama Office of Archaeological Services in Moundville (University of Alabama) for permanent curation upon review and acceptance of the final report. Copies of field notes and forms, photographs, catalog and inventory lists, and analysis forms also will be included for curation.

Architectural Survey Methods

The architectural historian surveyed the Chapel of the Wings intensively, in accordance with the draft Alabama Survey Manual for architectural surveys established by the Alabama SHPO. This included completing the standing structure survey base form and taking detailed black and white photographs of the buildings, paying particular attention to unique details and alterations to the building. In the case of the Chapel of the Wings, additional documentation was required. The most significant architectural features of the building are in the sanctuary, and are not visible from the exterior. As a result, the architectural historian took additional detailed interior black and white photographs including interior views of the stained glass windows, completed detailed measured drawings of the altar and chancel furnishings, and recorded additional written descriptions of the interior furnishings.

Historical information was used to supplement the architectural and design descriptions of the significant features of the chapel. This was drawn from documents regarding Camp Rucker's POWs on file at the Base Historian's office and at the Special Collections Library of the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, and secondary publications regarding both Alabama and POWS during WWII.

Assessing NRHP Eligibility

Historic resources were evaluated for listing on the NRHP. As per 36 CFR 60.4, there are four broad evaluative criteria for determining the significance of a particular resource and its eligibility for the NRHP. Any property (building, structure, site, object, or district) that possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association *and*

A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history

B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past

C. embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

D. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory

may be eligible for the NRHP. A property may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites, (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries) or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites are most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define "historic" in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all properties greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent properties may be considered if they display "exceptional" significance (Sherfy and Luce n.d.).

Evaluation of any property requires a twofold process (see National Park Service [NPS] 1991:3). First, the resource must be associated with an important historic context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to insure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a property with a historic context involves five steps (NPS 1991:7). First, the property must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history; examples include Mississippian Utilization of the Gulf Coastal Plain, Antebellum Agricultural Development in Southern Alabama, WWII Facilities at Fort Rucker. These facets will represent the context within which any particular property developed.

Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the property under evaluation. As an example, if Fort Rucker contained no facilities that were constructed during the WWII Era (1939-1945) or that were not used at that time in a manner different from use during earlier or later periods, then the WWII Era context noted above would not be significant for the development of Fort Rucker or any of its internal properties. Similarly, a lack of archaeological sites within a particular area would preclude the use of contexts associated with the prehistoric use of a region.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of the particular property to illustrate the context. A property should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. Early nineteenth century farm houses, the ruins of African American slave settlements from 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular Antebellum plantations in southern Alabama would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of this region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks may have been used during this time period but do not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of properties.

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a property with aspects of the significant historic context. NPS (1991:11-24) defines how one should consider a property under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a property must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this

association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (NPS 1991:12). Under Criterion B, the property must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (NPS 1991:15-16). Under Criterion C, a property must: possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or, represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness [NPS 1991:20]). Under Criterion D, a property must possess(ed) sources of information that can address specific important research questions (NPS 1991:22). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Butler 1987). For archaeological sites, a series of information realms can be defined from which research questions can be developed for specific sites. A site need only possess data able to address one or more of these information realms to be considered for NRHP eligibility.

After a property has been specifically associated with a significant historic context, one must determine what physical features of the property are necessary to reflect its significance. One should consider the types of properties that may be associated with the context, how these properties represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the property in question (NPS 1991:8). As in the Antebellum Agriculture example given above, a variety of properties may reflect this context (farm houses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these properties reflect the context. The farm houses represent the residences of the principal landowners who were responsible for implementing the agricultural practices that drove the economy of Alabama during the Antebellum Period. The slave settlements housed the workers who conducted the vast majority of the daily activities necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps have been completed and the association with a historically significant context has been demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a property. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a property; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the property under evaluation. These aspects are *location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association* (NPS 1991:44). If a property does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a property must

retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a property must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents. Under Criterion D, a property must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

Chapter IV. Results and Recommendations

The NRHP eligibility of ten archaeological sites and the Chapel of the Wings at Fort Rucker was evaluated during these investigations. Nine of the archaeological sites had never been examined in detail. No evaluation of the NRHP eligibility of these sites had been developed by a professional archaeologist. The tenth site was assessed initially by McMakin and Poplin (1996); however additional testing was requested by the Alabama SHPO. The Chapel of the Wings was recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP by Harvey et al. (1996). These evaluations complete two of the future activities identified in the Fort Rucker Historic Plan of 1996.

Site 1DA316

Site 1DA316 was identified by archaeologists with the USACE Mobile (1992). Shovel testing produced prehistoric ceramic sherds, lithic artifacts, and historic artifacts. Based on the shovel test data, 1DA316 was recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. In 1995, 1DA316 was reexamined by McMakin and Poplin (1996). Two shovel tests and three 1 by 1 m (3.3 by 3.3 ft) test units were excavated within the site boundaries defined by USACE Mobile (1992). This original site area lies entirely within a cultivated field adjacent to Gamble Road. McMakin and Poplin (1996) encountered artifacts only in disturbed soil horizons in the tested areas. As a result, 1DA316 was recommended not eligible for the NRHP. The SHPO did not concur with this recommendation, and additional testing of 1DA316 was requested.

The site is located in a grassy field and woods on the north and south sides of unpaved Gamble Road which divides Training Areas 29 and 30. A preliminary surface inspection was conducted in the field on both sides of the road. The site was partially covered in grass, but approximately 20-30 percent of the ground surface was exposed. Figure 3 displays a view of 1DA316. Fourteen chert flakes, one chert projectile point tip, two plain coarse sand tempered body sherds, and two historic whiteware sherds were recovered from the ground surface in the site area.

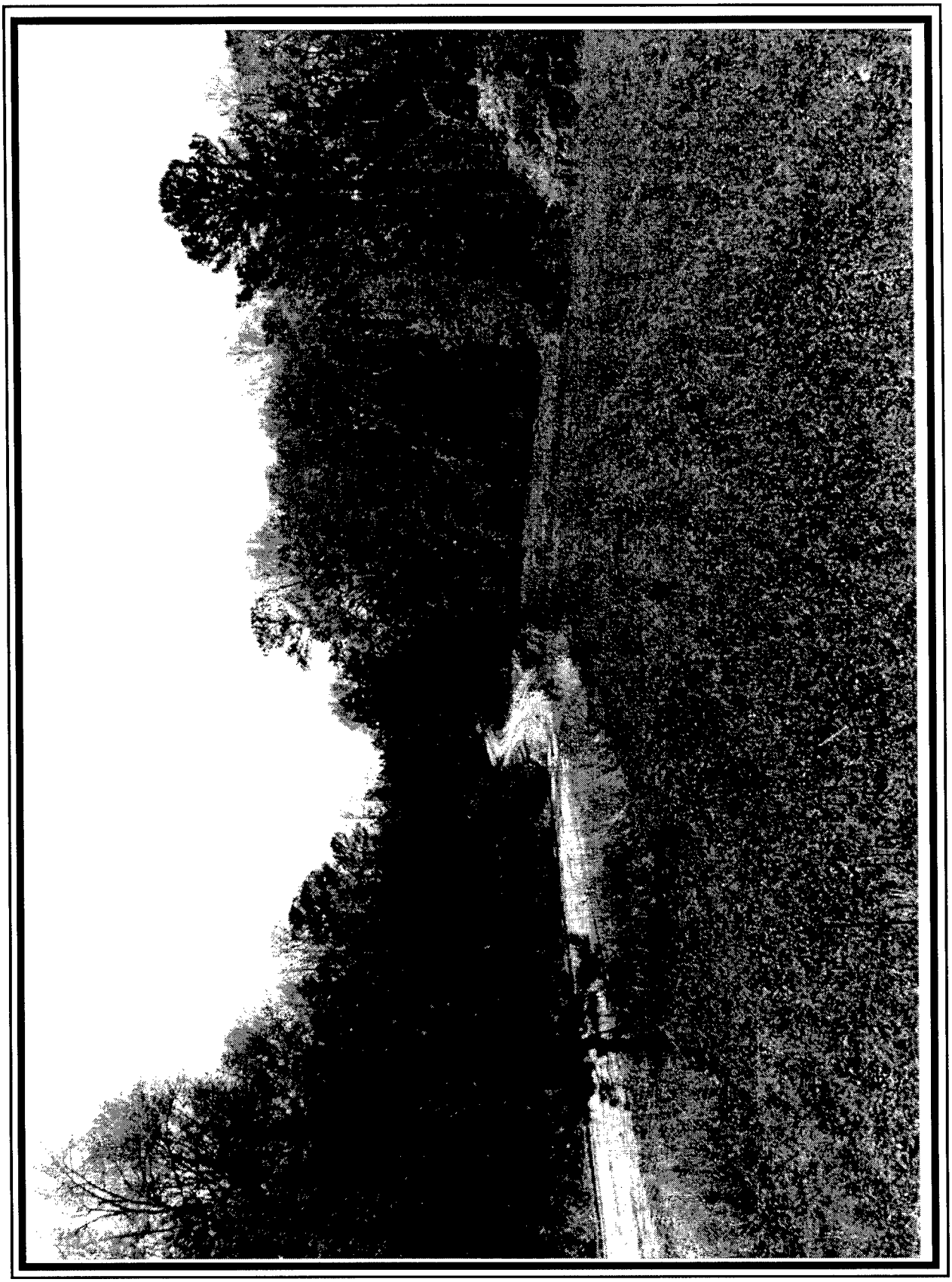


Figure 3. General view of 1DA316, looking west.

Excavations at 1DA316 began with shovel testing to determine the nature of subsurface deposits at the site and to define the site boundaries. A total of 125 shovel tests was excavated; 57 shovel tests produced artifacts. Based on the results of the 1997 investigations, the maximum site dimensions were determined to be 300 m (984 ft) east-west by 285 m (935 ft) north-south. This is significantly larger than the site boundaries defined by the USACE Mobile (1992). Figure 4 displays a plan view of 1DA316. In part, the site boundaries were defined by negative shovel tests. Relatively dramatic breaks in slope to the north, northeast, and south assisted in boundary definition.

Artifacts were recovered 0-1 m (0-3.3 ft) below the ground surface (bs) in the shovel tests. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from shovel testing (n=162) include 142 chert and quartzite flakes, two quartzite cores, three projectile points/bifaces (including one New Market point and one Little Bear Creek point), and 15 ceramic sherds (including one Deptford Check Stamped and one Deptford Cord Marked). Four historic artifacts (one nail, one whiteware sherd, and two glass fragments) also were recovered from the shovel tests.

Shovel Test 40.1 encountered possible intact cultural deposits at 45-50 cm (1.5-1.6 ft) bs, approximately 15-20 cm (0.5-0.6 ft) below the plow disturbed Ap horizon at the site. Subsequent excavations defined these deposits as Feature 601 (see Test Units 204 and 205 below). Shovel Test 40.1 also produced a New Market projectile point from this deposit. New Market points date from the Woodland Period (1000 BC - AD 1000).

Test Unit Excavations

The distribution of artifacts recovered from the shovel tests and the presence of potential intact cultural deposits in Shovel Test 40.1 were employed to select the locations of larger test units. These units included two 1 by 2 m (3.3 by 6.6 ft) test units (TU 204 and TU 206) and two 1 by 1 m (3.3 by 3.3 ft) test units (TU 205 and TU 207). Note that Test Units 201, 202, and 203 were excavated at 1DA316 by McMakin and Poplin (1996).

TU 204 was placed 15 cm (0.5 ft) west of Shovel Test 40.1. A mottled light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty sand Ap horizon was present 0-30 cm (0-1 ft) bs; arbitrary Levels 1-3 were excavated to remove the Ap horizon. A strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty sand extended 80+ cm (2.6 ft) below the Ap horizon (30-

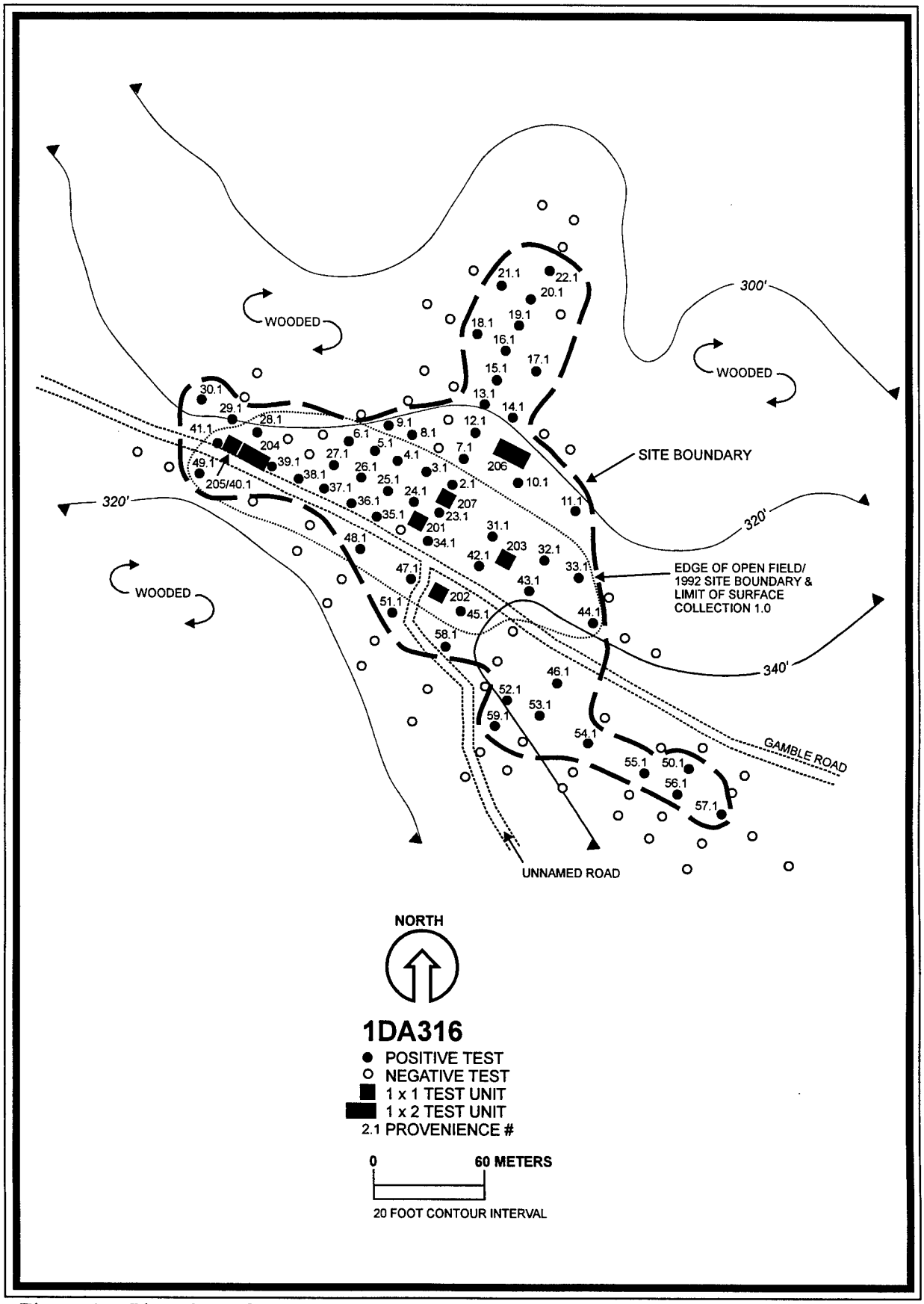


Figure 4. Plan view of 1DA316.

110 cm/1-2.6 ft bs); this soil horizon was removed in eight arbitrary levels (Levels 4-11). The potential intact cultural deposits noted in Shovel Test 40.1 were encountered in the western portion of TU 204 at the base of Level 4; fill from these deposits, defined as Feature 601, was removed and screened separately from the fill in the remainder of the unit. A more detailed discussion of Feature 601 is presented below. Figure 5 displays the profiles of the north and west walls of Test Unit 204.

Fifty-one artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon (Levels 1-3) in TU 204, including one unidentifiable projectile point tip, 31 chert flakes, 11 prehistoric sand tempered sherds (including one rim sherd), six bottle glass fragments, and one piece of modern military hardware. Levels 4 and 5 produced 27 and 25 artifacts, respectively (not including the materials recovered from Feature 601- see below). These include 33 chert flakes and 11 sand tempered sherds, including one Late Swift Creek complicated stamped sherd. Table 1 summarizes the artifacts recovered from TU 204.

Table 1. Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 204 at 1DA316.

Type	L 1	L 2	L 3	L 4	L 5	L 6	L 7	L 8	L 9-11	F 601
chert projectile point fragment		1								
chert flake (utilized)										1
chert flake (primary)	1			1	1	2		1		1
chert flake (secondary)		3	1	1	4	2	2	2		1
chert flake (tertiary)		4	21	11	15	11	4			2
chert shatter			1	4	2	1	2			
hammerstone										1
Late Swift Creek Complicated										
Weeden Island Incised? rim										1
plain coarse sand tempered (body/rim)			6/1	2/-	2/-		1/-			2/-
plain very coarse sand tempered										1
plain fine/medium sand tempered	1	3		6						3
bone (in g)										0.75
shell					1					
ferruginous sandstone		1								
bottle glass fragment		3	2							
clear glass tumbler fragment		1								
modern military hardware		1		1						
TOTAL	2	17	32	27	25	16	9	3	0	13

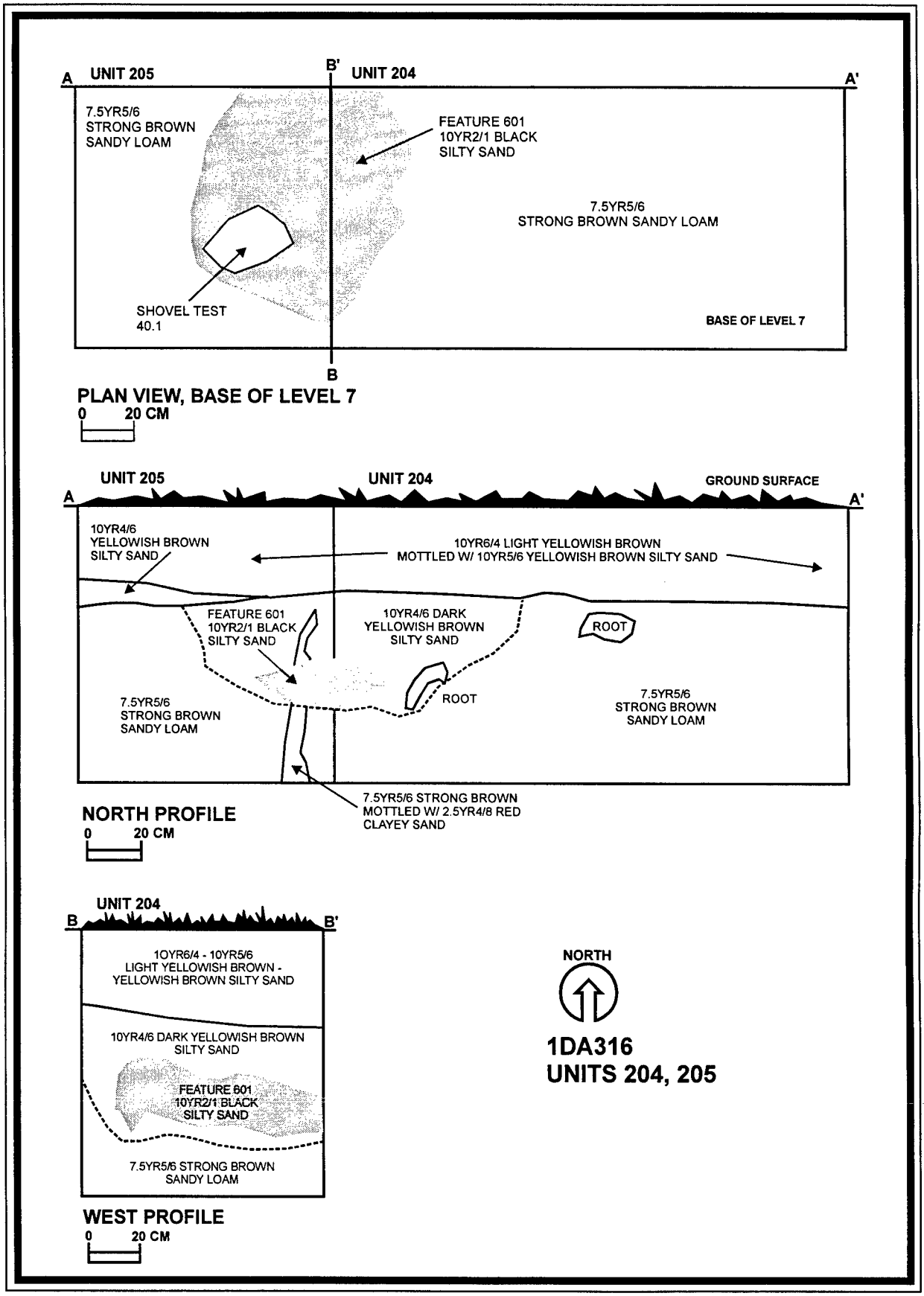


Figure 5. Plan and profile of Test Units 204, 205, and Feature 601 at 1DA316.

TU 205 was excavated adjacent to the western wall of TU 204 to expose additional portions of Feature 601 and to recover a sample of the feature fill for flotation processing. Soils in the upper levels of TU 205 were similar to TU 204 (see Figure 5). The Ap horizon (Levels 1-3, 0-30/0-1 ft bs) consisted of a mottled light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty sand. Below the plowzone in Level 4, the western half of Feature 601 was exposed, surrounded by a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sandy loam (see Figure 5). Feature 601 fill in TU 205 (approximately 604.6 g) was collected for flotation processing. Excavation of TU 205 continued down another five levels (5-9, 40-90 cm/1.3-3 ft bs) into the strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sandy loam which became mottled with pale brown (10YR6/3) sand at 50+ cm (1.6 ft) bs.

Artifacts recovered from the Ap horizon in TU 205 include 40 chert flakes and 13 prehistoric sherds, including one Dunlap Fabric Impressed sherd and one Carabelle Punctate sherd. Two fragments of barbed wire also were present. Artifacts recovered from the sandy loam surrounding Feature 601 in Level 4 consisted of two chert flakes. Three fragments of chert debitage and one plain coarse sand tempered body sherd were recovered from the sandy loam in Levels 5-7 (40-70 cm/1.3-2.3 ft bs). No artifacts were recovered from the sandy loam in Levels 8 and 9 (70-90 cm/ 2.3-3 ft bs). Table 2 presents a complete listing of all artifacts recovered from TU 205.

Table 2. Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 205 at 1DA316.

Type	L 1	L 2	L 3	L 4	L 5	L 6	L 7	L 8-9	F 601
chert flake (primary)		1	4	1					
chert flake (secondary)	3	3	4						
chert flake (tertiary)	4	6	13	1	1	1			18
chert shatter	1		1				1		
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	1								
Carabelle Punctate	1								
plain coarse sand tempered	1	4	1			1			
plain fine/medium sand tempered	2		3						19
barbed wire		2							
bone (in g)									1.4
seeds (in g)									0.9
nut shell (in g)									2.6
charcoal (in g)									30.6
TOTAL	13	16	25	2	1	2	1	0	37

Feature 601, the potential intact cultural deposit noted in Shovel Test 40.1 (see above), became evident in the western portion of TU 204 and the eastern portion of TU 205 at the base of Level 4 (40 cm/1.3 ft bs). This deposit consisted of a dark black (10YR2/1) greasy silt loam with artifacts. The deposit became slightly larger and more defined at 40+ cm (1.3+ ft) bs. At 70 cm (2.3 ft) bs, the Feature 601 was approximately 80 by 90 cm (2.6 by 3 ft), with a small portion extending to the north of TU 205. The feature extended to approximately 80 cm (2.6 ft) bs. Feature 601 appears to represent a prehistoric pit. Figure 5 displays a plan of Feature 601 at the base of Level 7 (60-70 cm/2-2.3 ft bs); Figure 6 displays a view of Feature 601 in the west wall of TU 204 and with the overlying fill removed from TU 205.

All Feature 601 fill from TU 204 was dry screened separately from the fill from the rest of the unit. A rim of a Weeden Island Plain jar (in seven mendable fragments), one plain very coarse sand tempered base sherd (in three mendable fragments), six plain sand tempered body sherds, one hammerstone, five chert flakes (including one utilized flake), and charcoal were recovered from the feature fill in TU 204 (see Table 1). In addition to these artifacts, 0.75 g of tiny burned bone fragments also were recovered. Flotation processed fill from the west half of Feature 601 produced 30.6 g of charcoal, 0.9 g of seeds, 2.6 g of nut shell, 18 chert flakes, 19 ceramic sherds (including four Weeden Island Plain sherds), and 1.4 g of bone (see Table 2). The bone material recovered from Feature 601 was examined by Dr. Hugh Berryman at the University of Tennessee Forensics Center for identification. Unfortunately, the recovered bone is "too non-descriptive to differentiate between human or animal, although (the bone material) appears to lack the thicker, denser cortex that is commonly found in animal bone. Therefore, it cannot be definitely identified as non-human" (Dr. Hugh Berryman, personal communication 1997). These artifacts suggest that Feature 601 is a prehistoric refuse pit or a possible burial pit with cremated human remains. The ceramics suggest that this feature is related to a Late Woodland Weeden Island occupation at 1DA316.

TU 206 was excavated in the northern portion of the site on a finger ridge that extends to the north and adjacent to Shovel Test 12.1. The plowzone consisted of yellow brown (10YR5/4) sand and extended 0-30 cm (0-1 ft) bs. Plow scars were visible at the base of the plowzone with some scars extending to 43 cm (1.4 ft) bs. Below the plowzone (Levels 2-9), a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sand extended 30-110 cm (1-3.6 ft) bs. Tree roots, root casts, and rodent burrows were noted throughout this horizon. At 110-140 cm (3.6-4.6

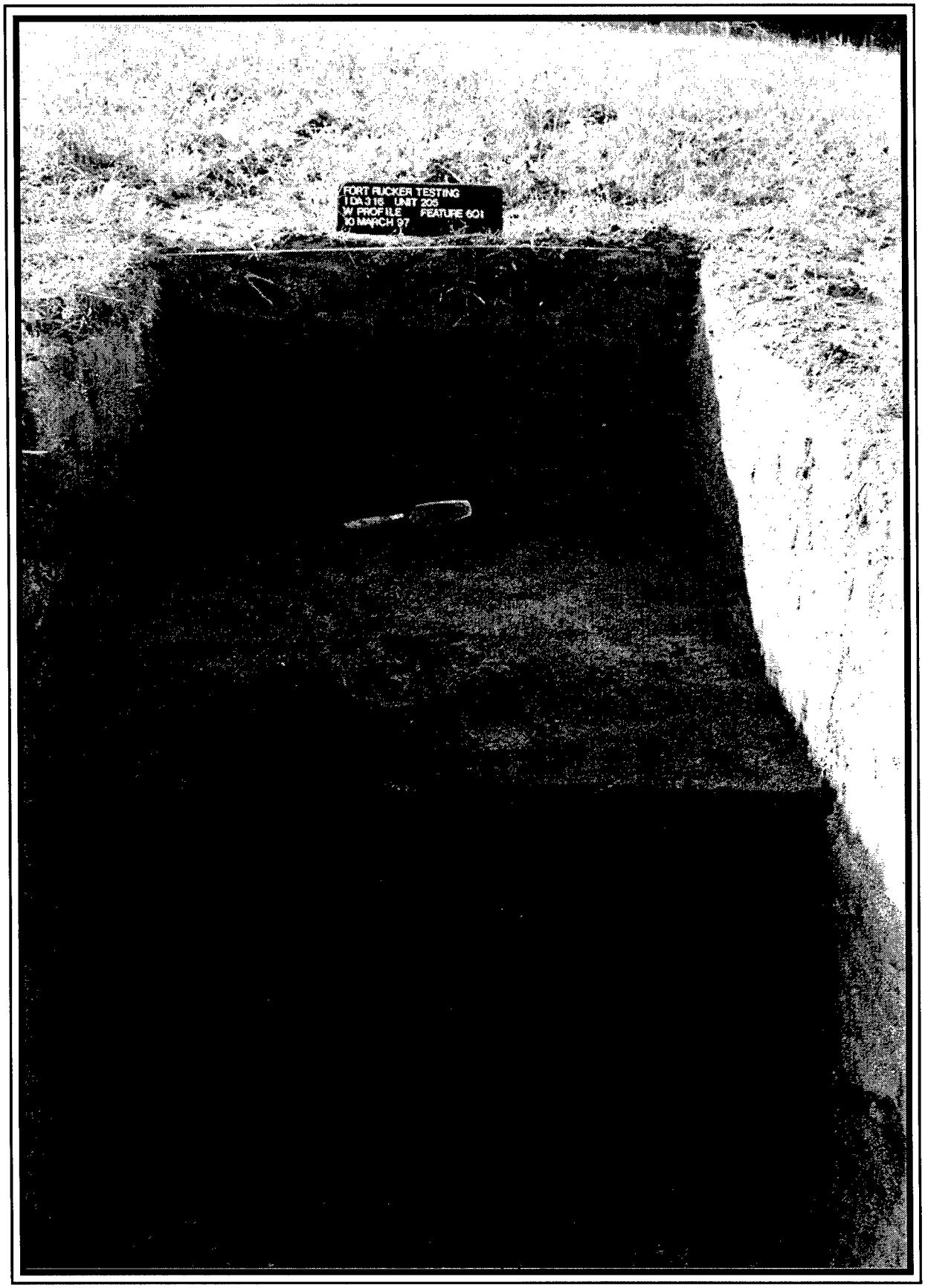


Figure 6. View of Feature 601 at 1DA316.

ft) bs (Levels 10-12), a strong brown (7.5YR5/8) sand mottled with very pale brown (10YR7/3) and yellowish red (5YR4/6) sand was present. Figure 7 displays the west profile of TU 206.

Artifacts recovered from the plowzone in TU 206 include one Wheeler projectile point (Paleoindian/Early Archaic), 52 chert flakes, and three ceramic sherds. The presence of Paleoindian and Woodland ceramics in the same horizon attest to the plow disturbed deposits in this portion of the site. Level 2 (30-40 cm/1-1.3 ft bs) contained 41 artifacts including 39 chert flakes (one utilized), one chert core fragment, and one mano. Levels 3-6 (40-80 cm/1.3-2.6 ft bs) produced similar numbers of artifacts, primarily chert flakes and ceramic sherds. Ceramic types appear to be stratified by time within these excavation levels with two Late Woodland St. Andrews Complicated Stamped sherds and four Late Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds in Levels 3 and 4 and two Early-Middle Woodland Deptford Simple Stamped sherds in Levels 3, 4 and 6. An Early Archaic Decatur projectile point also was recovered from Level 4. This may be evidence of disturbance or the redeposition of older projectile points in a Woodland occupation horizons at the site. Artifact frequencies dropped in Levels 7-9 (80-110 cm/2.6-3.6 ft bs), although chert flakes remained the most common artifacts. Four Middle Gulf Formational Norwood fiber tempered sherds were recovered from Level 7. Three chert flakes were recovered from the upper portions (Levels 10 and 11, 110-130 cm/3.6-4.3 ft bs) of the mottled sands near the base of unit. No artifacts were recovered from Level 12 (130-140 cm/4.3-4.6 ft bs). Table 3 lists all artifacts recovered from TU 206.

TU 207 was excavated in the central portion of the site near Shovel Test 23.1. This location also is near TU 201-203 excavated by McMakin and Poplin (1996) (see Figure 4). The plowzone in TU 207 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty sand and extended 0-22 cm (0-0.7 ft) bs. A strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clayey sand extended 22-45 cm (0.7-1.5 ft) bs. A yellowish red (5YR5/8) sandy clay extended 45-90+ cm (1.5-3+ ft) bs. This soil profile is very similar to the profiles noted by McMakin and Poplin (1996:40-41) in TUs 201-203.

Artifacts were recovered from the plowzone and the underlying clayey sand in TU 207. The plowzone produced 12 chert flakes and two ceramic sherds (one eroded and one Dunlap Fabric Impressed). Level 2 (22-32 cm/0.7-1.05 ft bs) produced 37 chert flakes/shatter and two Tallahatta quartzite flakes. Level 3 (32-42 cm/1.05-1.4 ft bs)

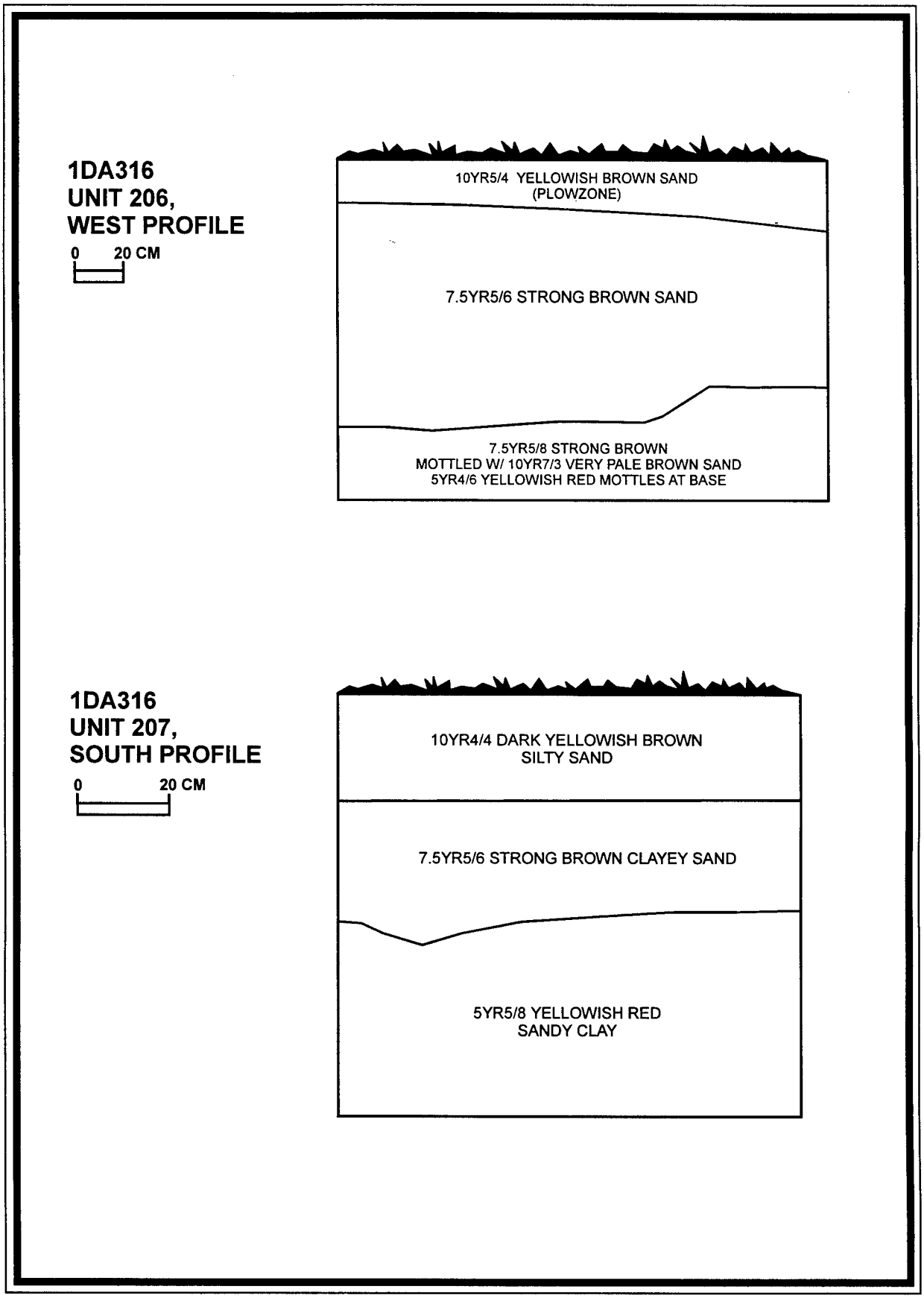


Figure 7. Profiles of Test Units 206 and 207 at 1DA316.

Table 3. Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 206 at 1DA316.

Type	L 1	L 2	L 3	L 4	L 5	L 6	L 7	L 8	L 9	L 10	L 11	L 12
Wheeler projectile point	1											
Decatur projectile point				1								
chert flake (primary)	2	1	2	2		1						
chert flake (secondary)	10	6	2	2	6	3	2		1			
chert flake (tertiary)	38	30	18	22	14	20	4	3	3	2	1	
chert (utilized flake)		1					1					
chert shatter	2	1		3	1	1						
chert core fragment		1		1								
Tallahatta quartzite flake			1	1								
mano		1										
Late Swift Creek Complicated			2	3								
Deptford Simple Stamped body/rim			1/-	-/1		1/-						
Norwood fiber temper body							4					
plain coarse sand temper (body/rim)	5/1											
plain fine/medium sand tempered body	2											
TOTAL	61	41	26	36	21	26	11	3	4	2	1	0

produced one chert flake and one Tallahatta quartzite flake. Artifacts were recovered at significantly shallower depths in TU 207 than in the units excavated in the other portions of the site although TUs 201-203 excavated by McMakin and Poplin (1996) generated similar distributions of artifacts. No artifacts were recovered from Levels 4-8 (42-90 cm/1.4-3 ft bs) at the base of the clayey sand or the underlying sandy clay. Table 4 lists the artifacts recovered from TU 207.

Table 4. Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 207 at 1DA316.

Type	L 1	L 2	L 3	L 4-8
chert flake (primary)		1		
chert flake (secondary)	2	2		
chert flake (tertiary)	10	32	1	
chert shatter		2		
Tallahatta quartzite flake		1	1	
Dunlap Fabric Impressed body	1			
plain coarse sand tempered body	1			
TOTAL	14	38	2	0

Interpretations of 1DA316

Site 1DA316 produced evidence of Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Middle Gulf Formational, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland occupations. Each of these components are represented by diagnostic artifacts. However, definite occupation horizons, intact cultural deposits, or concentrations of associated artifacts have not been identified for each possible component.

The earliest apparent occupation of 1DA316 occurred toward the end of the Paleoindian Period (10000-8000 BC). The Wheeler point recovered from the plowzone in TU 204 is commonly found in sites dating from the end of this period or the beginning of the Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 BC). These points are similar in date and morphology to Dalton points which are found in great numbers throughout the Southeast. A Decatur point recovered from Level 3 in TU 206 suggests a continued use of the site during the beginning of the Early Archaic Period. Decatur points have been found in other sites dating from the earliest portions of the Early Archaic Period. It is possible that some of the chert flakes and shatter found throughout the site may be associated with these occupations. However, both of these points were recovered in association with Woodland artifacts. Thus, it is possible that these points were redeposited on the site by its later occupants. In either event, no artifact concentrations or intact cultural deposits associated with the apparent Paleoindian and Early Archaic components were identified at the site. Thus, its use during the Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods appears to be quite limited. It may have served as a short camp for small groups of people following game or seeking some other resource that was present near the site.

Norwood Plain fiber tempered ceramics were recovered from several locations throughout the site. These ceramics indicate a Middle Gulf Formational Period (1200-500 BC) occupation of the site. In TU 206, these ceramics were recovered from the deepest ceramic producing levels. The New Market and Little Bear Creek projectile points recovered during shovel testing may be associated with this component as well. The frequencies of artifacts associated with this Middle Gulf Formational component are higher than those from the earlier occupations but still suggest a short term occupation. Other than Level 7 in TU 206, no concentrations of artifacts or intact cultural deposits were found that relate to this component.

The presence of Deptford Check Stamped and Simple Stamped ceramics *and* Dunlap Fabric Impressed ceramics suggest that the site was occupied again during the Early Woodland Period (300 BC - AD 1). While these Deptford types also occurred during the preceding Late Gulf Formational, the presence of Dunlap Fabric Impressed ceramics suggests that the most parsimonious interpretation is a single Early Woodland component. The New Market projectile point recovered during shovel testing also may be associated with this component. Deptford and Dunlap ceramics occur in frequencies similar to those noted for Norwood ceramics, representing approximately 25 percent of the identifiable ceramics recovered from the site to date. Levels 4-6 in TU 206 may represent a distinct deposit of Early Woodland ceramics similar to the one noted for the Norwood ceramics. Undoubtedly, many of the plain ceramics found throughout the site also are associated with this component. Thus, the Early Woodland use of the site may have been more intensive than its use during earlier periods. The kinds of materials recovered still suggest a relatively short term occupation probably related to the acquisition and processing of nearby resources.

The latest component identified at 1DA316 dates from the Late Woodland Weeden Island phase(s) (AD 500-900). This component is represented by Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, Carabelle Punctate, and Weeden Island Plain ceramics. Although Swift Creek types also occurred during the late Middle Woodland Period (AD 300-500), all of the specimens recovered to date have coarse sand tempering. The use of coarse sand appears to increase through time and is more common in Swift Creek vessels associated with Weeden Island I phase sites (Willey 1949:429-431). Thus, the most parsimonious interpretations of the presence of these ceramics suggest a Late Woodland component. As noted for the Deptford/Dunlap ceramics, many of the plain ceramics found throughout the site are probably associated with this component as well. Weeden Island phase types represent 50 percent of the identifiable ceramics recovered from 1DA316. This component appears to represent the most intensive occupation of the site. Feature 601 (a refuse/burial? pit) contained a probable Weeden Island Incised rim sherd. This represents the most definitive association of intact cultural deposits at 1DA316 with a specific component of the site. The site appears to have continued to function as a resource acquisition and processing site but with more intensive use than during previous occupations. The refuse pit and higher frequencies of ceramics suggest that more individuals were present during each visit, that visits to the site lasted longer during this occupation, or that the site was visited more frequently during this occupation. The refuse pit suggests that stays were longer since a need developed for the disposal of possible food or resource processing residues. Similarly, if

Feature 601 represents a burial pit, then the site was occupied for sufficient lengths of time for an individual to have died at or near the site and be buried in it. The cremation and burial of the remains at 1DA316 also would suggest that the occupants were some distance from a more formal settlement or burial mound commonly associated with extensive Weeden Island occupations.

In summary, 1DA316 contains intact cultural deposits associated with a Late Woodland occupation. Similar deposits associated with Early Woodland and Middle Gulf Formational occupations also may be present. The role of the site appears to have changed through time. Thus, the site represents different components of the regional settlement system during each of these periods. It is likely that the archaeological deposits identified at the site to date can generate additional information concerning how the site was used during each of these occupations and the relationship of the site to other contemporary sites in the region. This will enhance the current understanding of how prehistoric peoples subsisted in the interior of southern Alabama away from the major river drainages.

Site 1DA316 has witnessed some disturbances since the prehistoric past. Timber harvesting, plowing, erosion, pedoturbation, and bioturbation have all operated on the archaeological deposits at the site. The presence of a few small artifacts in deeper excavation levels probably represent root, animal, and pedoturbative effects that should be expected in the sandy soils present at the site. For example, TU 206 provided much in the way of diagnostic materials, yet Paleoindian/Early Archaic projectile points were recovered from the same levels as Woodland pottery sherds. The large amount of mottling found in the sandy soils in TU 206 also seems to indicate that some degree of disturbance has occurred in this portion of the site. Similarly, TU 207 and TUs 201-203 excavated by McMakin and Poplin (1996) also displayed shallow artifact deposits in apparently disturbed soils. However, portions of the site retain excellent clarity of soil deposits (e.g., the TU204-205 area).

NRHP Eligibility Assessment

Site 1DA316 meets NRHP Criterion D; that is, the site has the ability to yield important archaeological information concerning the prehistory of the Fort Rucker region. The site possesses integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, and association. Site 1DA316 does not appear to have been redeposited from another locale, with the possible

exception of the Paleoindian/Early Archaic projectile points. The setting of the site with respect to nearby drainages and microenvironmental zones appears to be intact. While the present conditions at the site are undoubtedly different from conditions 1,000-3,000 years ago, the landscape has not been altered so dramatically that the past setting could not be reconstructed. The design of the former settlement at 1DA316 likely can be reconstructed. The presence of a pit (Feature 601) implies that additional features are likely to be present in this portion of the site. The distributions of these features will help define specific activity and habitation areas within the site. Both ceramic and lithic artifacts are present in relatively high frequencies. Large collections of these materials can be examined to address the workmanship of the former occupants of the site. Also, the intact cultural deposits associated with the Late Woodland component and the potentially intact deposits associated with the Early Woodland and Middle Gulf Formational components can generate information to address specific research questions concerning the prehistoric use of the Fort Rucker region, providing 1DA316 an association with significant research issues. These questions include:

What are the temporal relationships of Middle Gulf Formational, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland occupations in the interior interriverine portions of South Alabama with the more intensively studied sites of these periods in neighboring regions? The prehistory of the interior of southeastern Alabama has been drawn largely from investigations along the Alabama River to the west, the Chattahoochee River to the east, or along the Gulf Coast to the south. Very few excavations have been conducted in the interior "pine barrens" of the Gulf Coastal Plain. The presence of the definable components in association with materials that can be radiocarbon dated will provide valuable data for interpreting both the cultural sequence of the Fort Rucker region and the evolution of the cultural sequences for the neighboring regions through time and as the distance from the principal centers of occupation associated with each period increased. These relationships are particularly significant with respect to the Weeden Island occupation at 1DA316. The presence of this predominantly Gulf Coast cultural manifestation has been interpreted as forays of groups of people from the coast into the interior rather than the transmission of cultural material traits. If this is the case, then one could expect Weeden Island sites at Fort Rucker to be contemporary with Weeden Island sites on the Gulf Coast of Alabama and Florida. If the interior sites represent a dispersal of ideas and technology, then the interior sites may postdate the coastal sites. The determination of the temporal appearance of Dunlap Fabric Impressed pottery, the defining type of the Early Woodland Period, also would contribute greatly to determining whether the Fort Rucker area, generally considered to be only

marginally attractive throughout prehistory, represents a "backwater" where ideas or people arrive after filling other more attractive spaces or whether cultural developments were occurring in this region at the same time as in the surrounding regions.

How do the Late Woodland ceramics recovered from 1DA316 compare with similar types from Weeden Island sites on the coast of Alabama and Florida? Are the similarities sufficient to support the interpretations of population movements or do they display sufficient diversity to suggest local adaptations of Weeden Island types and styles? The presence of an adequate sample of Weeden Island ceramic types at 1DA316 suggests that detailed analyses of the typological and technological attributes of these ceramics will help to define the relationships between interior sites and the more common sites on the immediate Gulf Coast. Such analyses will contribute to the interpretation of the dispersal of Weeden Island ceramic types and ideas throughout the Gulf Coastal Plain, and will help to describe how the Fort Rucker region was used during this period.

The function of 1DA316 appears to have changed through time, particularly between the Early Woodland and Late Woodland Periods. Does this change reflect changes in the local environment or does it mirror differences in the subsistence/settlement patterns of the Early Woodland Deptford/Dunlap phase and the Late Woodland Weeden Island phase? Does the function of the site during the Middle Gulf Formational Period reflect its later Early Woodland use or is a different role in the regional subsistence/settlement pattern evident? Does this change reflect more frequent forays into the presumed marginal pine and grass lands of the Fort Rucker area? Or, did population growth in the Late Woodland Period force people to occupy and use marginal areas more intensively than during the previous periods? The use of the Fort Rucker region during the prehistoric past has been viewed as largely transitory. In general, this is based on the small numbers of sites and the generally diffuse nature of most sites in the region. The artifacts and the feature identified at 1DA316 suggest that more long term use of the region may have occurred, particularly during the Late Woodland Period. Also, there appears to be an increase in the intensity of use of 1DA316 during the Late Woodland Period as compared to the earlier Middle Gulf Formational and Early Woodland Periods. This increase may reflect different subsistence strategies that were employed during these different periods or it may reflect more frequent visits to the site. Comparisons of the numbers of features associated with each component, the numbers and types of vessels associated with each component, and the numbers and types of lithic tools associated with

each component will be necessary to address these questions. Also, examinations of the floral and faunal remains preserved in refuse pits and other soil features will be critical to interpreting the function of 1DA316 during each period of occupation.

Does Feature 601 represent a human burial pit? If so, how does this burial form compare to burial patterns evident in Late Woodland Weeden Island sites in other regions? The presence of burned, non-descript bone material in the pit defined as Feature 601 suggests the possibility of a cremation-type burial. A Weeden Island sherd was recovered from the feature fill as well. This suggests that the pit and possible burial date from this period of occupation. Traditionally, Weeden Island burials are associated with mounds and while the bones may display some charring from nearby fires, cremating of remains appears to be very uncommon (Willey 1949:). If Feature 601 is a cremation burial pit, it may represent a Weeden Island adaptation to living in the interior of the Gulf Coastal Plain as compared to the coastal strand where the mound sites are more common. If cremation burials are found to be common throughout Weeden Island and earlier sites in the Fort Rucker area, then this may support the interpretation that Weeden Island technology is being dispersed to the interior rather than the migration of coastal populations. That is, Weeden Island ceramic technology is being adopted but the more ritualized behaviors (such as the burial of the dead) extant in the resident populations are remaining intact. This will provide additional data for interpreting the relationship of interior Late Woodland sites with those of the coastal strand.

The ability of 1DA316 to address these research questions indicates that the site can contribute significant archaeological information to the interpretation of the past use of Fort Rucker and the surrounding region. Therefore, 1DA316 is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

Site 1DA316 should be protected from ground disturbing activities. The limits of the site should be recorded through geographic positioning systems and permanently recorded on maps and plats of Fort Rucker. The site should be included in the Fort Rucker HPP at its next update. Also, the site should be nominated to the NRHP when such funds are available. In the event that proposed undertakings at Fort Rucker cannot avoid the site and such undertakings will result in an adverse effect, appropriate data recovery investigations should be implemented.

Site 1DA267

This site was initially recorded by Troy State University on 10 October 1991. A surface collection of the site area resulted in the recovery of twentieth century artifacts, chert debitage, and a broken chert Adena-Dickson biface (Late Archaic-Woodland). Presently, the site is located in TA 29; it lies in a cultivated field on the northern and southern sides of an unnamed dirt road and in a wooded area to the north of the cultivated field. The field and surrounding area slopes to the south; ground elevations increase to the north in the wooded area (Figure 8). A general surface collection of the site area produced 28 chert flakes and one prehistoric sherd. A total of 32 shovel tests were excavated to define the limits of the site; six of these shovel tests (Proveniences 2.1-4.1 and 6.1-9.1) produced 11 chert flakes. Artifacts were recovered in the shovel tests from the plowzone and to depths approximately 40-50 cm (1.3-1.6 ft) below the plowzone.

Two 50 by 50 cm (1.6 by 1.6 ft) test units (Tests 5.1 and 10.1) were excavated on the southern and northern sides of the road near Shovel Tests 2.1 and 6.1, respectively. Test 5.1 on the south side of the road produced two chert flakes and one piece of chert shatter at approximately 25-40 cm bs (0.8-1.3 ft). No artifacts were recovered below this depth although Test 5.1 was excavated to a depth of 95 cm (3.1 ft) bs. Test 10.1 on the northern side of the road produced 34 chert flakes, two pieces of chert shatter and three ceramic sherds including one Norwood fiber tempered sherd and one sand tempered rim sherd. Artifacts were recovered from 0-80 cm (2.6 ft) bs. Based on the results of the testing the site boundaries were determined to be 75 m (246 ft) northwest-southeast by 45 m (148 ft) southwest-northeast.

Given the depth of the artifacts recovered from the north side of the dirt road, a 1 by 2 m (3.3 by 6.6 ft) test unit (TU 201) was excavated immediately south of Test 10.1 (see Figure 8). TU 201 contained a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty sand plowzone 0-20 cm (0-0.7 ft) bs. A mottled yellowish brown (10YR5/6) and brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty sand occurred below the plowzone to 45 cm (1.5 ft) bs. The severe mottling of this sand suggested that it had been disturbed through bioturbation and through compaction and displacement during the plowing of the overlying horizon. This silty sand was underlain by a sterile strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sand 45-115 cm (1.5-3.8 ft. Figure 9 presents a profile of TU 201.

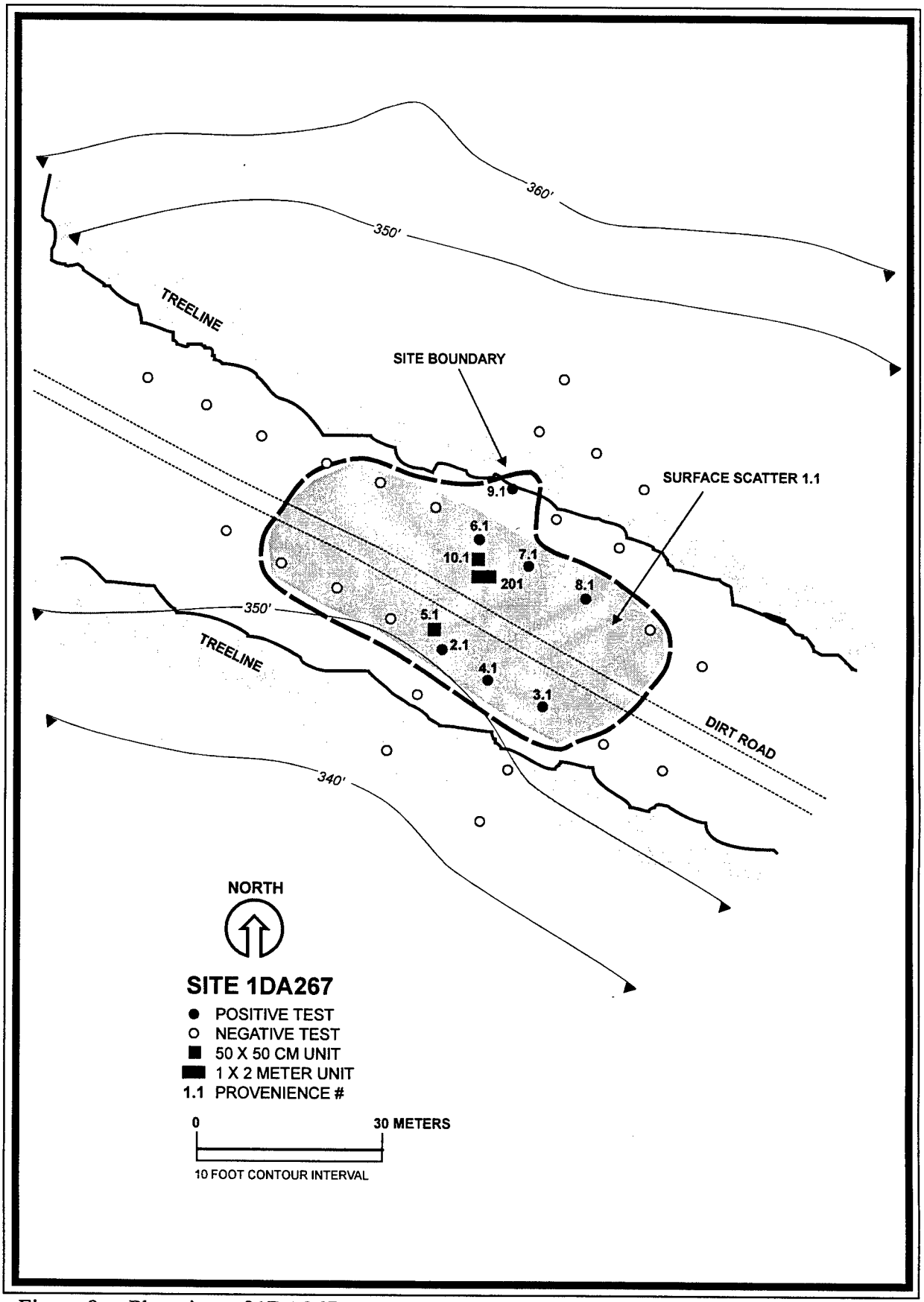


Figure 8. Plan view of 1DA267.

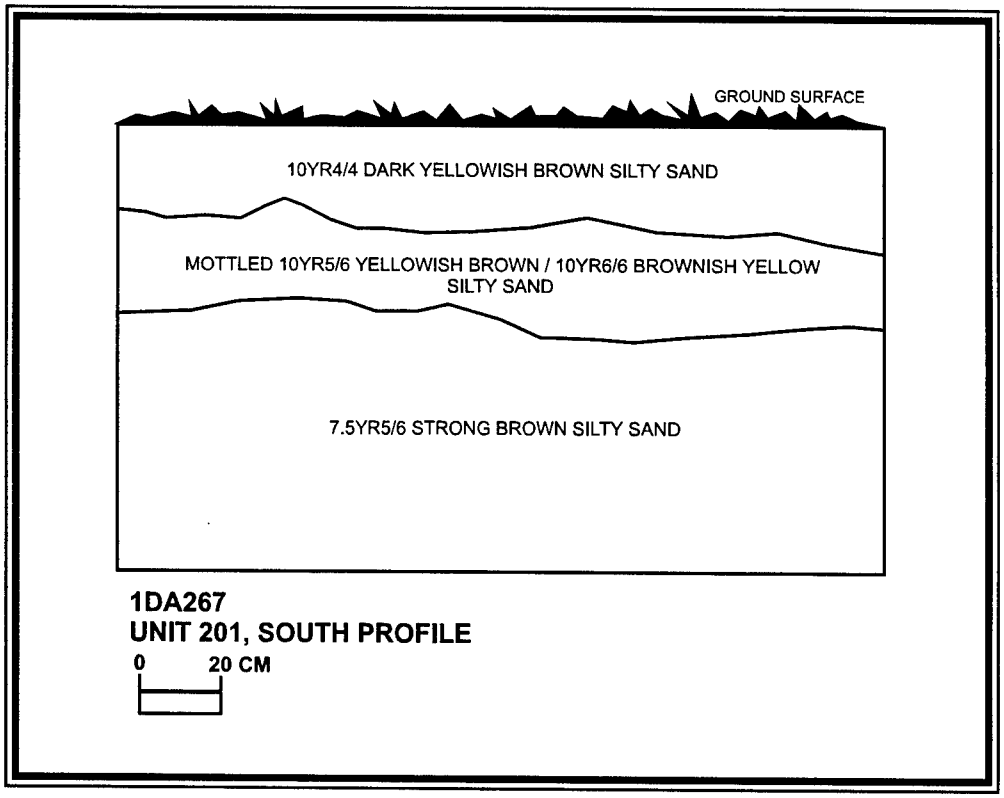


Figure 9. Profile of Test Unit 201 at 1DA267.

Artifacts were recovered from the plowzone and the underlying mottled sand. The plowzone produced 40 chert debitage fragments, one historic stoneware fragment, and four clear glass fragments. The underlying mottled sand produced 271 chert debitage fragments, including one graver. Most of these artifacts (n= 215) were small tertiary reduction flakes or shatter. The lowermost strong brown silty sand produced no artifacts. Table 5 presents a summary of artifacts recovered from Unit 201 by level.

Artifacts recovered from 1DA267 suggest that at least two components are present. The base of an Adena-Dickson projectile point recovered from the surface of the site indicates a Late Archaic or Gulf Formational component. One Norwood Plain fiber tempered sherd was recovered from a shovel test. This artifact suggests a Middle Gulf Formational occupation occurred at the site. It is possible that the Adena-Dickson point and the Norwood sherd represent a single temporal component. Three plain fine/medium sand tempered sherds also were recovered from shovel tests excavated at the site. These ceramics suggest a Woodland component is present as well.

Table 5. Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 201 at 1DA267.

Type	L 1	L 2	L 3	L 4	L 5	L 6-9
chert flake (primary)	1	4	4	3		
chert flake (secondary)	2	5	5	1	2	
chert flake (tertiary)	34	98	114	25	2	
chert flake (utilized)	3	3	2			
chert graver			1			
chert shatter		1	1	1		
clear bottle glass	4					
historic ceramic	1					
TOTAL	45	111	127	30	4	0

For the most part, artifacts occur in small numbers across the site area. A concentration of artifacts near Shovel Test 10.1 suggested that a small portion of the site may contain intact cultural deposits. TU 201 excavated adjacent to this shovel test encountered severely mottled sand beneath the plowzone. This sand appeared to be highly disturbed. It produced a large number of artifacts. However, no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. No evidence of buried soil features or other intact buried cultural deposits could be discerned in the soil profile or the distributions of artifacts below the plowzone in TU 201. Given the number of components that may be present at the site and the apparent mixing of the sub-plowzone soils in the most promising portion of 1DA267, it is unlikely that the site contains any intact cultural deposits or concentrations of artifacts associated with specific components.

In order for an archaeological site to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, it must produce information important to history or prehistory. Site 1DA267 appears to lack sufficient integrity to generate such information. Although the site does not appear to contain redeposited material (it lies in its original location of deposition), natural and cultural agents appear to have severely mixed the artifact-bearing soils at the site, particularly in that portion of the site where the highest concentrations of artifacts are present. Site 1DA267 lacks the numbers of artifacts, the clarity of deposits, and the kinds of soil features or artifact concentrations that can be employed to determine when the site was occupied (except in very general terms) or what kinds of activities occurred at the site during its occupation. Thus, the site cannot generate information to address research questions important in the interpretation of the regional prehistory, and lacks an association with significant research

issues for the region. Therefore, 1DA267 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of 1DA267 is not warranted.

Site 1DA268

This site was recorded initially by Troy State University on 10 October 1991. Troy State investigations were limited to surface inspections only; no subsurface testing was conducted. Artifacts recovered in 1991 included twentieth century materials and eight chert flakes.

During the present investigations, an inspection was conducted to relocate 1DA268. The reported site location, a 50 by 50 m (164 by 164 ft) area just north of an unnamed dirt road in TA 29, was planted in 5-7 year old pines and sloped gradually to the west (see Figure 1). Eroded clay surfaces were evident across much of this sloping area. A flatter area to the east appeared to be a more plausible location for the site. Surface visibility was limited (25-50 percent exposed), but ground surfaces were inspected on the slope as well as on the flat area to the east. Very little topsoil was present, and signs of extensive erosion were evident. No sign or indication of the site could be located in the reported site area or its surroundings.

Eleven shovel tests were excavated in the reported site area (Figure 10). All excavated shovel tests were negative. Shovel tests revealed a shallow yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty sand A horizon 0-10 cm (0-0.3 ft) bs underlain by a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay 10-20+ cm (0.3-0.6+ ft) bs. Many of the shovel tests contained no A horizon. No cultural deposits or artifacts associated with this site were located.

It is likely that the site recorded by Troy State University on this upland slope represents the eroded remnant of a diffuse scatter of artifacts. The 1991 survey may have collected all the artifacts that were present or any remaining artifacts may have eroded farther down slope beyond the reported site area. In either event, the small numbers of artifacts recovered from 1DA268 and the severe deflation of soil horizons preclude any opportunity to generate additional archaeological information.

This site area appears to have been severely altered primarily due to erosion. No evidence of cultural deposits or artifacts was encountered. Site 1DA268 cannot generate any

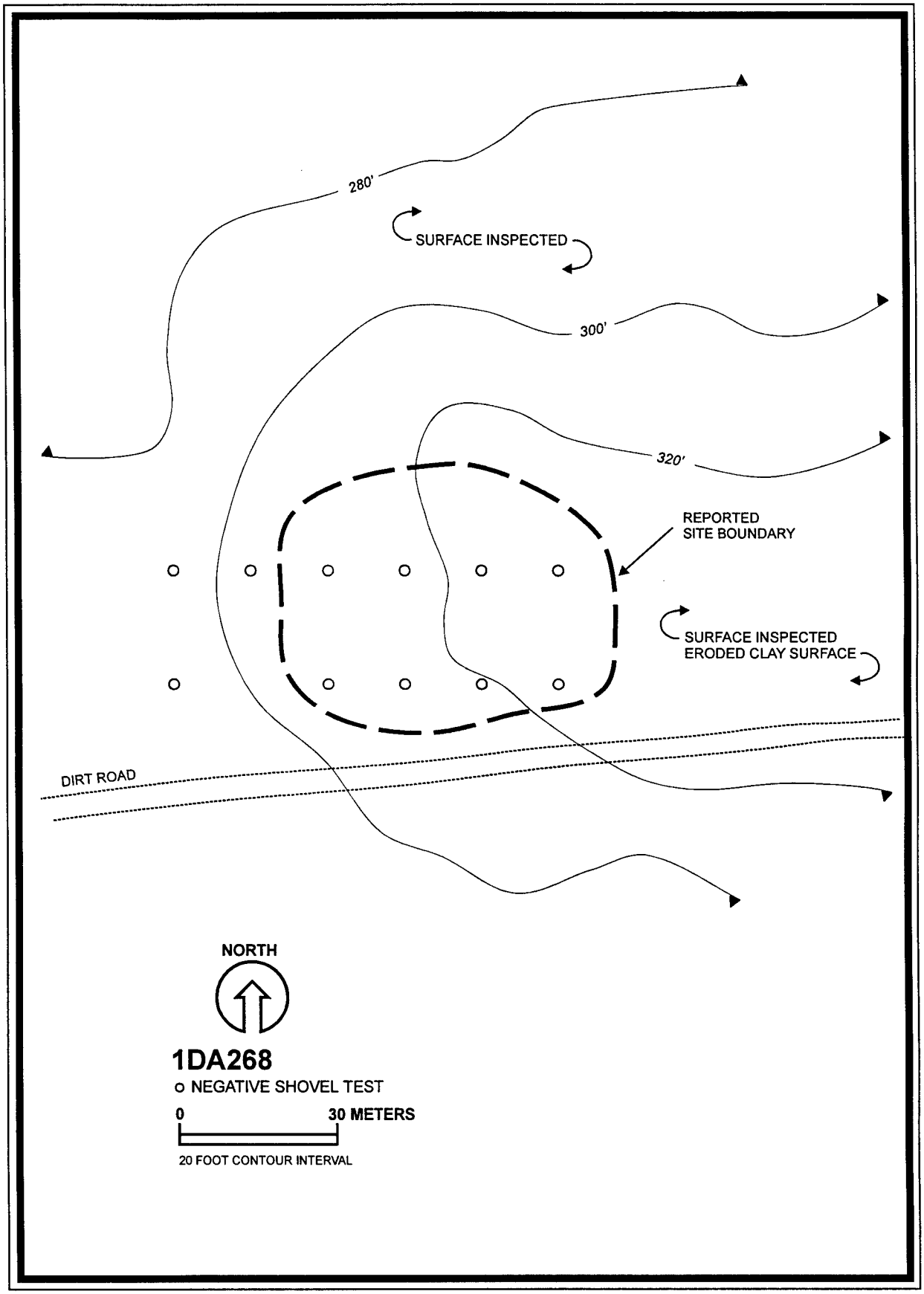


Figure 10. Plan view of 1DA268.

additional archaeological information concerning the past use of the site or region. Therefore, 1DA268 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of 1DA268 is not warranted.

Site 1DA276

This site initially was recorded by Troy State University on 29 April 1991. Site 1DA276 was discovered in a small cultivated field on a gentle slope north of the confluence of Claybank and Steelhead Creeks in TA 21 (see Figure 1). The Troy State collection includes three chert flakes.

Present investigations were conducted on 9 March 1997. Surface visibility was excellent (100 percent exposed) in the plowed field. An elevated grassy area was located to the west; a low area containing standing water was located to the east. Figure 11 displays a plan view of 1DA276. Soils in the plowed field consisted of a disturbed plowzone underlain by a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clayey loam subsoil. Significantly, this easily recognizable subsoil was turned up by plowing. It was evident no artifacts would be found below this plowzone. Surface inspection of the site area produced twentieth century artifacts including one whiteware sherd, one milk glass canning seal fragment, one small metal disc, and one Albany slipped stoneware sherd. One prehistoric flake was recovered from the surface on the western edge of the plowed field. This surface scatter covered an area 30 m (100 ft) east-west by 60 m (200 ft) north-south.

The grassy area directly to the west of the plowed field was slightly higher than the surrounding terrain and flat; the single prehistoric artifact recovered during the surface inspection was located in close proximity to this area (see Figure 11). This appeared to be the area most likely to contain intact deposits related to cultural occupations at 1DA276. A total of five shovel tests was excavated in this area to establish the nature of sediments at the site and to determine whether undisturbed artifact-bearing deposits were present adjacent to the cultivated field. None of the excavated shovel tests produced artifacts. On average, 10 cm (0.3 ft) or less of yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty sand remained above the strong brown clayey loam subsoil. The site area appeared to be confined to the plowed field.

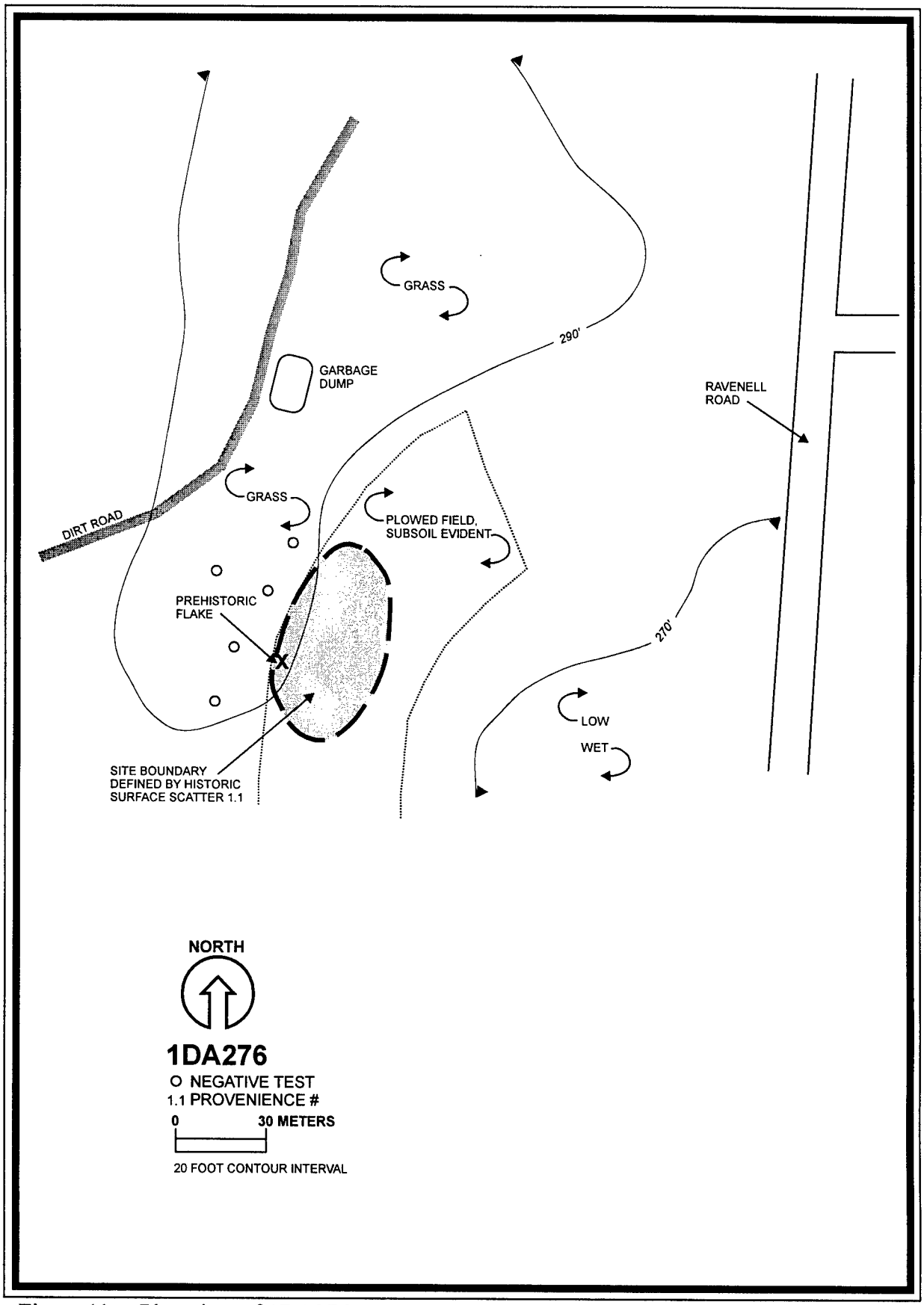


Figure 11. Plan view of 1DA276.

Site 1DA276 appears to be heavily disturbed by plowing and other mechanized activity; it was evident that no intact cultural deposits remain. Given the extremely low density of prehistoric materials recovered, the relatively modern historical materials recovered, and the depleted nature of the sediments, site 1DA267 cannot generate data that can address any research questions concerning the past use of the site or region. Site 1DA276 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of 1DA276 is not warranted.

Site 1DA277

This site initially was recorded by Troy State University 29 April 1992. The site was discovered adjacent to a borrow pit which was still in use at the time of the Troy State investigation. Artifacts collected during these investigation included 51 chert debitage fragments, one Early Woodland Dunlap Fabric Impressed sherd, and one Late Woodland Wakulla Check Stamped sherd.

Present investigations at site 1DA277 were conducted on 6 March 1997. The site is located in TA 29, north of Gamble Road on a very gradual slope (see Figure 1). The site area is bounded to the west by a borrow pit and to the east and south by a wooded area. Elevations increase to the south of Gamble Road, and decrease to the north. Portions of the site area exhibited good surface visibility (75-100 percent exposed). An artifact collection was made in areas with good surface visibility. Six chert flakes and one sand tempered plain body sherd were recovered from the area east of the treeline and west of the borrow pit; artifacts were not found on the ground surface of the borrow pit or the surrounding wooded areas. Push piles from mechanical scraping were evident at the site beside Gamble Road. Figure 12 displays a plan view of 1DA277.

A total of 31 shovel tests was excavated over the site area. Five shovel tests produced artifacts including 10 chert flakes and one plain sand tempered body sherd. Shovel Test 3.1 produced more than half of the material (six chert flakes) recovered through shovel testing at this site. Soil depths in the shovel tests varied, with disturbed soils encountered 0-50 cm (0-1.6 ft) bs underlain by a mottled sand zone 50-80 cm (1.6-2.6 ft) bs. A reddish brown clayey sand subsoil extended 80+ cm (2.6+ ft) bs. Soil disturbance appeared at a shallower depth (0-30 cm/0-1 ft bs) in the wooded area. Based on the results of the surface

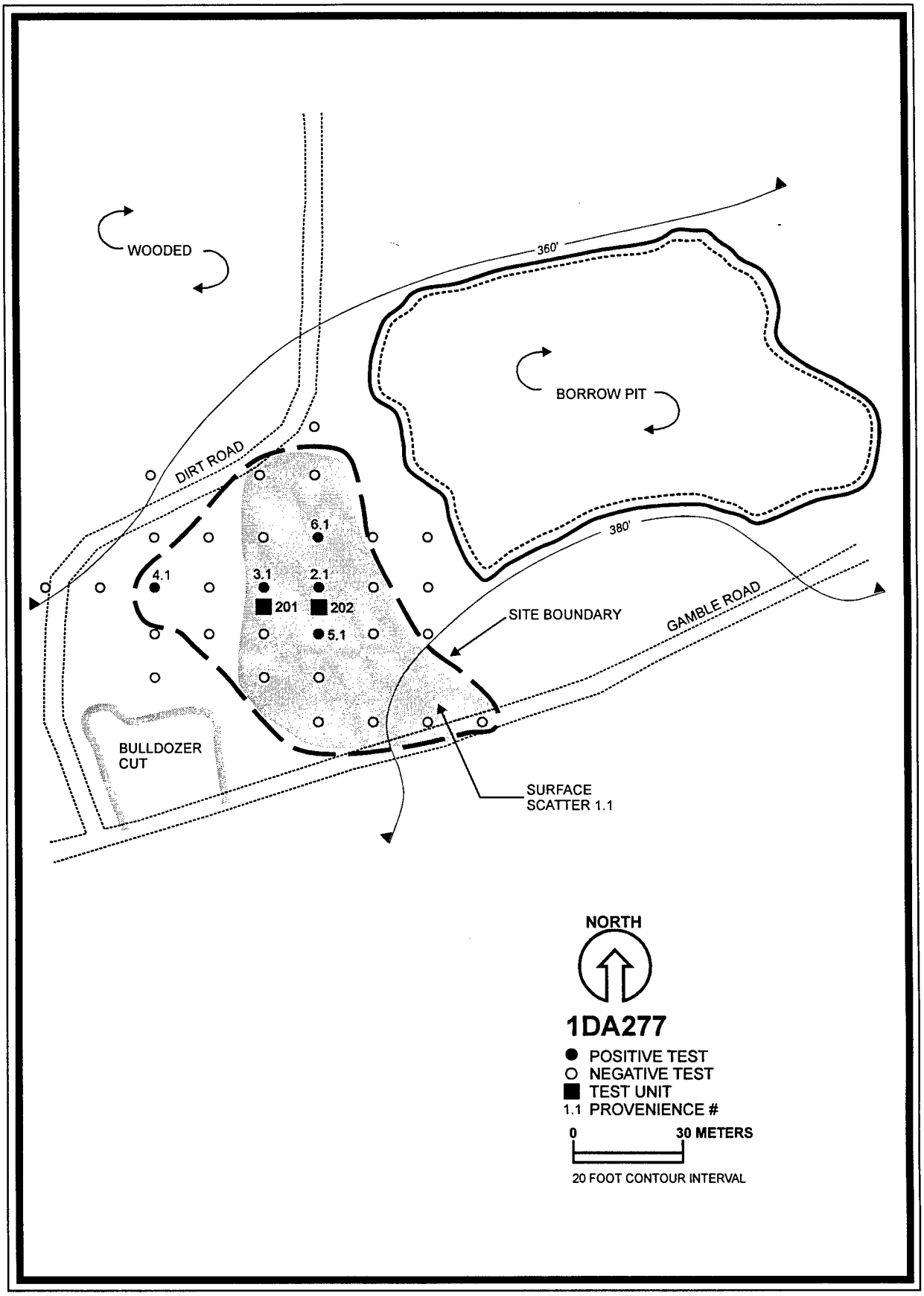


Figure 12. Plan view of 1DA277.

inspection and shovel testing, the site boundaries were determined to be 60 m (200 ft) north-south by 60 m (200 ft) east-west.

A 1 by 1 m (3.3 by 3.3 ft) test unit (TU 201) was excavated immediately south of Shovel Test 3.1. A profile of TU 201 is provided in Figure 13. The first four arbitrary levels of TU 201 revealed disturbed soils with intense mottling. These soils consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty sand and strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silty sand 0-20 cm (0-0.7 ft) bs, and dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty sand and brownish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) silty sand 20-45 cm (0.7-1.5 ft) bs. In Level 5, a zone of mottled pale brown (10YR 6/8 and 10YR7/4) sand extended from 45-90 cm (1.5-3.0 ft) bs. A yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sand mottled with very pale brown (10YR7/4) sand extended 90-120 cm (3.0-3.9 ft) bs. All of these soils appeared to be heavily turbated, as evidenced by the mottling. No intact middens, stains, artifact concentrations, or evidence of intact cultural deposits or features were observed in TU 201.

Artifacts recovered from TU 201 include 64 chert flakes, one quartzite flake, nine plain sand tempered sherds, two Deptford Check Stamped sherds, and four metal fragments. Table 6 presents a summary by level of the artifacts recovered from TU 201. The historic artifacts were recovered 10-30 cm (0.3-1.0 ft) bs. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered 10-110 cm (0.3- 3.6 ft) bs. Artifact frequencies were fairly similar in Levels 2-9 (10-90 cm/0.3-3.0 ft bs) with the highest numbers in Levels 7 and 8 (60-80 cm/2.0-2.6 ft bs). Given the relatively small but homogeneous size of all of the artifacts from TU201 and the highly turbated soils, these concentrations probably reflect settling and displacement of similar size artifacts to a common level rather than a cultural horizon.

A second 1 by 1 m (3.3 by 3.3 ft) test unit (TU 202) was excavated to the south of Shovel Test 2.1 (see Figure 12). Shovel Test 2.1 contained one lithic flake and one plain sand tempered sherd. Disturbed soils were evident to 20 cm (0.7 ft) bs. From 20-50 cm (0.7-1.6 ft) bs, soils consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silty sand mottled with yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty sand (see Figure 13). At 50-65 cm (1.6-2.1 ft) bs soils consisted of brownish yellow (10YR6/8) silty sand mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty sand. At 65- 80+ cm (2.1-2.6+ ft) bs these sediments also were mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clayey sand. The mottling and color suggested that TU 202 also contained highly disturbed soils. No evidence of intact cultural deposits or artifact concentrations was encountered in TU202.

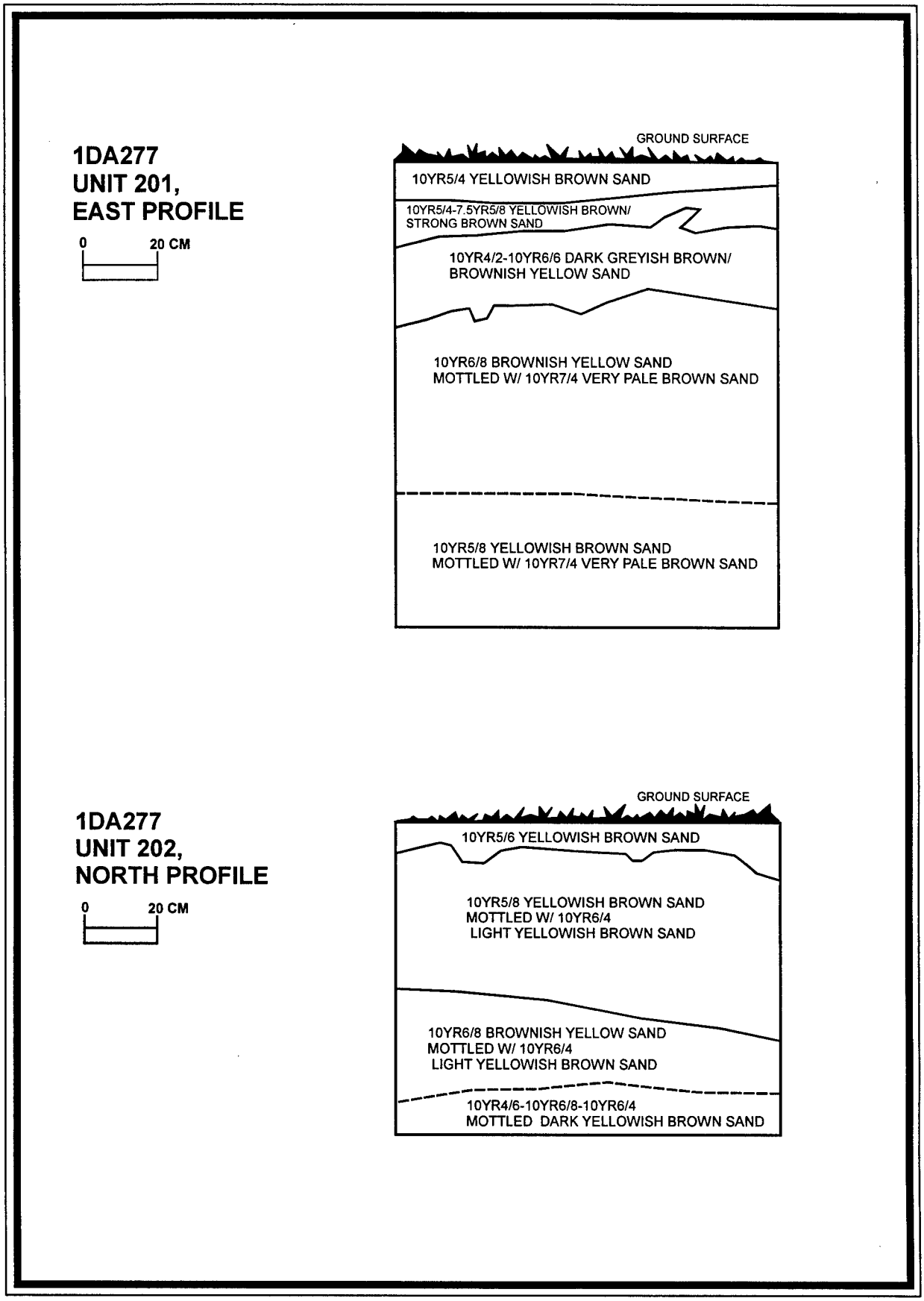


Figure 13. Profiles of Test Units 201 and 202 at 1DA277.

Table 6. Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 201 at 1DA277.

Type	L 1	L 2	L 3	L 4	L 5	L 6	L 7	L 8	L 9	L 10	L 11	L 12
chert flake (primary)			1		1	1	1	1				
chert flake (secondary)			1			1	1	1	1		1	
chert flake (tertiary)		1	3	6	4	6	11	16	3	2		
chert flake (utilized)										1		
Tallahatta quartzite flake								1				
Deptford Check Stamped									1	1		
plain fine/medium sand		3		1		1						
plain coarse sand tempered			3								1	
iron/steel		3										
wire			1									
TOTAL	0	7	9	7	5	9	13	19	5	4	2	0

A total of 15 chert flakes, one Deptford Check Stamped body sherd, and two Weeden Island folded rim sherds were recovered from TU 202. Most of the artifacts were present 10-40 cm (0.3-1.3 ft) bs. The Deptford (Early Woodland) and the Weeden Island (Late Woodland) sherds were recovered from the same level (10-20 cm/0.3-0.6 ft bs) of highly disturbed soils. Table 7 presents a summary of artifacts recovered from TU 202.

Table 7. Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 202 at 1DA277.

Type	L 1	L 2	L 3	L 4	L 5	L 6	L 7-8
chert flake (primary)		1					
chert flake (secondary)						1	
chert flake (tertiary)	1	1	3	5	2	1	
Weeden Island folded rim		2					
Deptford Check Stamped		1					
clear bottle glass	3						
TOTAL	4	5	3	5	2	2	0

Site 1DA277 contains evidence of two prehistoric occupations. Deptford and Dunlap sherds recovered from the surface of the site and the test units indicate an Early Woodland occupation. Weeden Island sherds recovered from the surface and TU 202 indicate a Late Woodland component. The presence of a variety of chert flakes suggests that a number of

activities occurred at the site. It probably served as a short term camp related to the procurement and processing of nearby resources during both periods of occupation.

The test units excavated at 1DA277 both encountered highly disturbed soils below the plowzone/A horizon. This disturbance may be related to the operation of the borrow pit immediately east of the site. Some of the soils encountered in TU 201 may represent redeposited material from the borrow pit excavations. The mottling of all of the artifact-bearing soils at the site suggests severe bioturbation and compaction/displacement from the movement of heavy vehicles over the site area. These activities appear to have thoroughly mixed the cultural deposits at 1DA277. Deptford and Weeden Island ceramics were recovered from the same excavation level in TU 202. No intact soil features, concentrations of artifacts, or other intact cultural deposits were encountered in the shovel tests or the test units excavated at the site. It is unlikely that any such deposits remain at 1DA277 due to the severe disturbance that has occurred on and around the site.

In order for an archaeological site to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, it must produce information important to history or prehistory. Site 1DA277 appears to lack sufficient integrity to generate such information. Although the site does not appear to contain redeposited material (it lies in its original location of deposition), natural and cultural activities appear to have severely mixed the artifact-bearing soils at the site, particularly in the areas adjacent to the borrow pit. Site 1DA277 lacks the clarity of deposits and the kinds of soil features or artifact concentrations that can be employed to determine when the site was occupied (except in very general terms) or what kinds of activities occurred at the site during its occupation. The site cannot generate information to address research questions important to the interpretation of the regional prehistory, and thus, it lacks an association with significant research issues for the region. Therefore, 1DA277 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of 1DA277 is not warranted.

Site 1DA278

This site initially was recorded by Troy State University on 29 April 1992. Chert flakes were observed on the ground surface; none were collected.

Site 1DA278 is located in TA 29 on a flat portion of a broad terrace overlooking a small creek to the north. Higher elevations continue to the south and west. Most of the site area is covered in 5-7 year old pines and thick underbrush. Some portions in the site area exhibited good to very good surface visibility (50-60 percent exposed). Two projectile point fragments (one unidentified medial fragment and one possible Adena-Robbins base fragment) and four chert flakes (one retouched) were found during surface inspections.

A total of 29 shovel tests was excavated over the small ridge terrace; ten shovel tests produced artifacts. Steep slopes (greater than 15 percent) to the north, east, and west of the terrace were not tested. As defined by the surface scatter and shovel tests, 1DA278 covers an area 30 m (100 ft) southwest-northeast by 40 m (130 ft) northwest-southeast. Figure 14 displays a plan view of 1DA278.

Artifacts recovered from the shovel tests include 20 chert flakes and two projectile points (one broken Madison and one broken/retouched Adena-Robbins point). Shovel test profiles revealed a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty sand 0-45 cm (0-1.5 ft) bs over a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clayey sand subsoil 45-65 cm (1.5-2.1 ft) bs.

A 1 by 1 m (3.3 by 3.3 ft) test unit (TU 201) was excavated south of Shovel Test 10.1 which produced a broken Adena-Robbins projectile point. Soils in TU 201 consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty sand plowzone/humus layer 0-20 cm (0-0.7 ft) bs. At 20-43 cm (0.7-1.4 ft) bs, the yellowish brown silty sand exhibited light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty sand mottling. A strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay loam was present 43-50+ cm (1.4-1.6 ft) bs. No evidence of intact middens or soil features was observed in TU 201. Figure 15 displays a profile of TU 201.

Artifacts recovered from TU 201 include 14 chert flakes from Level 1 (0-20 cm/0-0.7 ft bs), 20 chert flakes from Level 2 (20-30 cm/0.7-1.0 ft bs), and 21 chert flakes from Level 3 (30-40 cm/1-1.3 ft bs). No artifacts were encountered below Level 3. Table 8 presents a summary of artifact recovered from TU 201.

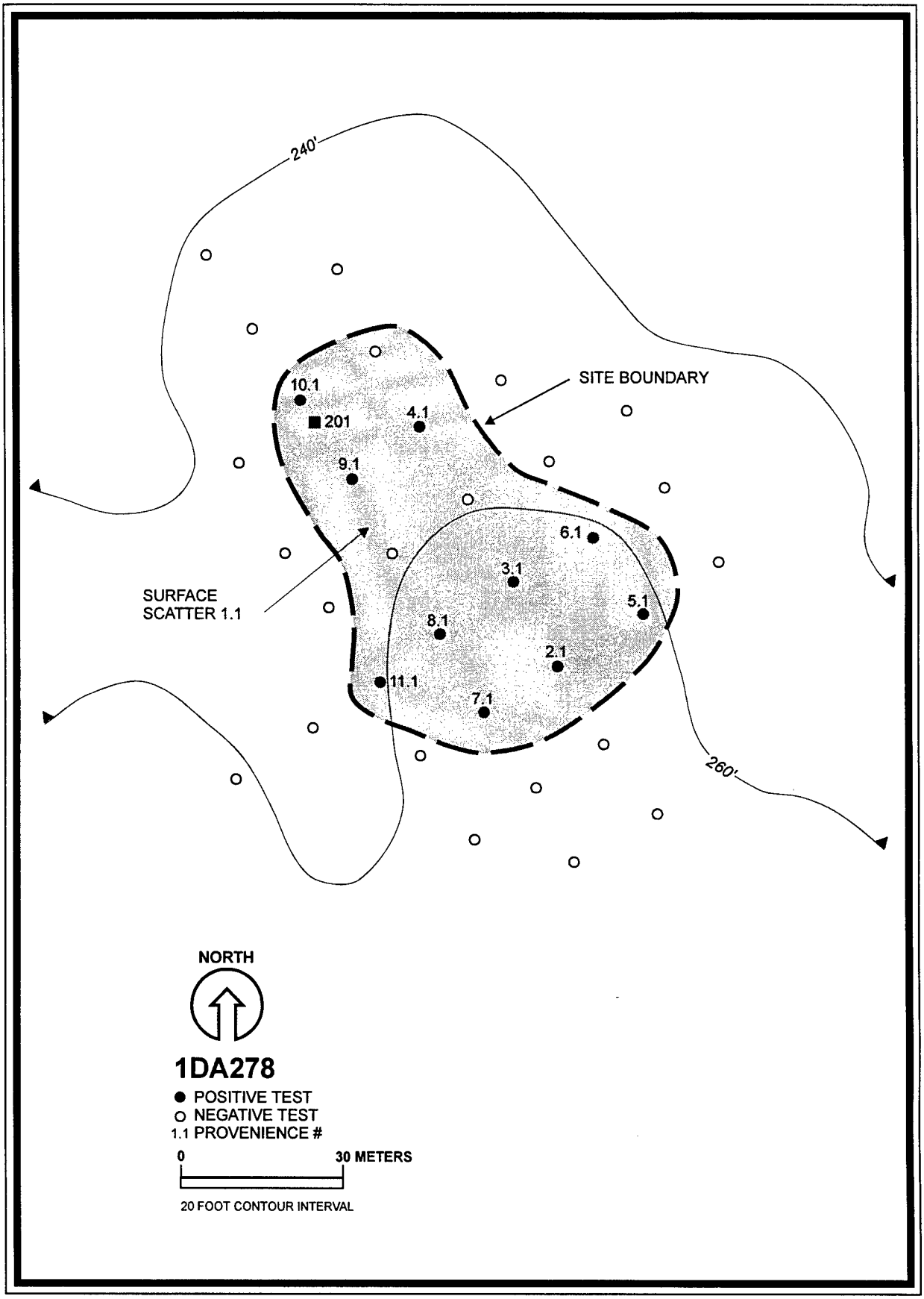


Figure 14. Plan view of 1DA278.

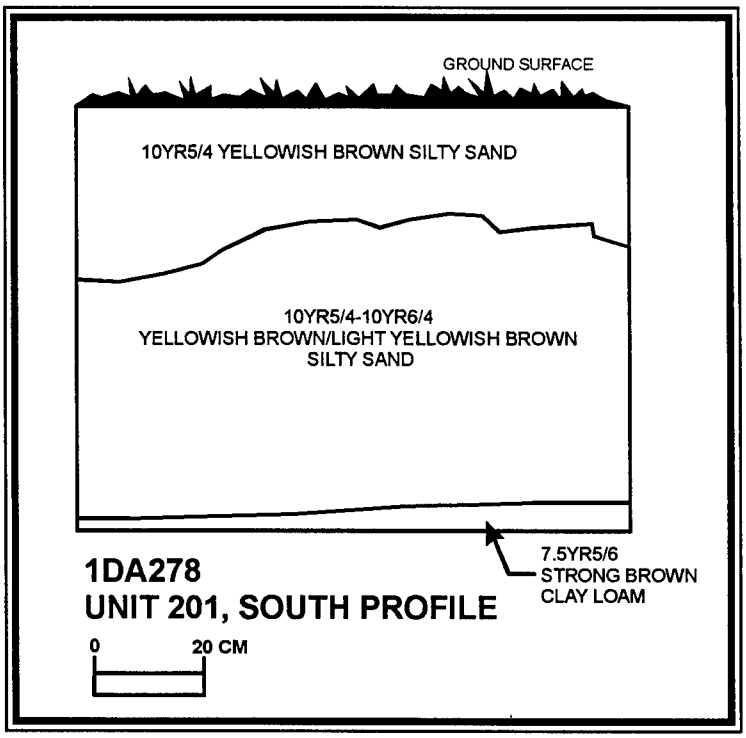


Figure 15. Profile of test Unit 201 at 1DA278.

Table 8. Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 201 at 1DA278.

Type	L 1	L 2	L 3	L 4-5
chert flake (primary)	1			
chert flake (secondary)		3	2	
chert flake (tertiary)	12	17	19	
chert flake (utilized)	1			
TOTAL	14	20	21	0

Investigations at 1DA278 recovered two Adena-Robbins points and one Madison projectile point. These artifacts suggest that at least two components are represented at the site. The Adena-Robbins points suggest a Late Archaic/Gulf Formational occupation while the Madison point suggests that a Mississippian occupation also is represented. The small number of artifacts recovered from the surface and excavations at 1DA278 suggest that the site was utilized for a short period of time during either occupation. This site probably represents a very short term camp used during hunting or the procurement of other nearby resources.

This site appears to have been heavily disturbed as evidenced by the mottled soils below the plowzone/A horizon. Timber harvesting, early twentieth century agricultural activities, bioturbation, erosion, and other forces have all contributed to this disturbance.

In order for an archaeological site to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, it must produce information important to history or prehistory. Site 1DA278 appears to lack sufficient integrity to generate such information. Although the site does not appear to contain redeposited material (it lies in its original location of deposition), natural and cultural activities appear to have severely mixed the artifact-bearing soils at the site, particularly in that portion of the site where the highest concentrations of artifacts are present. Site 1DA278 lacks the numbers of artifacts, the clarity of deposits, and the kinds of soil features or artifact concentrations that can be employed to determine when the site was occupied (except in very general terms) or what kinds of activities occurred at the site during its occupation. Thus, the site cannot generate information to address research questions important in the interpretation of the regional prehistory, and lacks an association with significant research issues for the region. Therefore, 1DA278 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of 1DA278 is not warranted.

Site 1DA279

Site 1DA279 initially was recorded by Troy State University 29 April 1992. Chert flakes and ceramic sherds were observed scattered over a ridge terrace. Ceramic types included Deptford Check Stamped, Dunlap Fabric Impressed, and Swift Creek Complicated Stamped. A sample of these artifacts was collected.

Site 1DA279 is located in TA 29 on a long flat terrace that slopes to the south, north, and west. Small creeks flow north and south of the terrace with their confluence at the west end of this landform. An unnamed dirt road that runs along the terrace bisects the site. The site is planted in 5-7 year old pines with thick underbrush. Some portions of the site area exhibited good surface visibility (30-50 percent exposed). A general surface collection of the site area recovered 62 lithic artifacts (including 2 utilized chert flakes) and two highly eroded coarse sand tempered body sherds. Figure 16 displays a plan view of 1DA279.

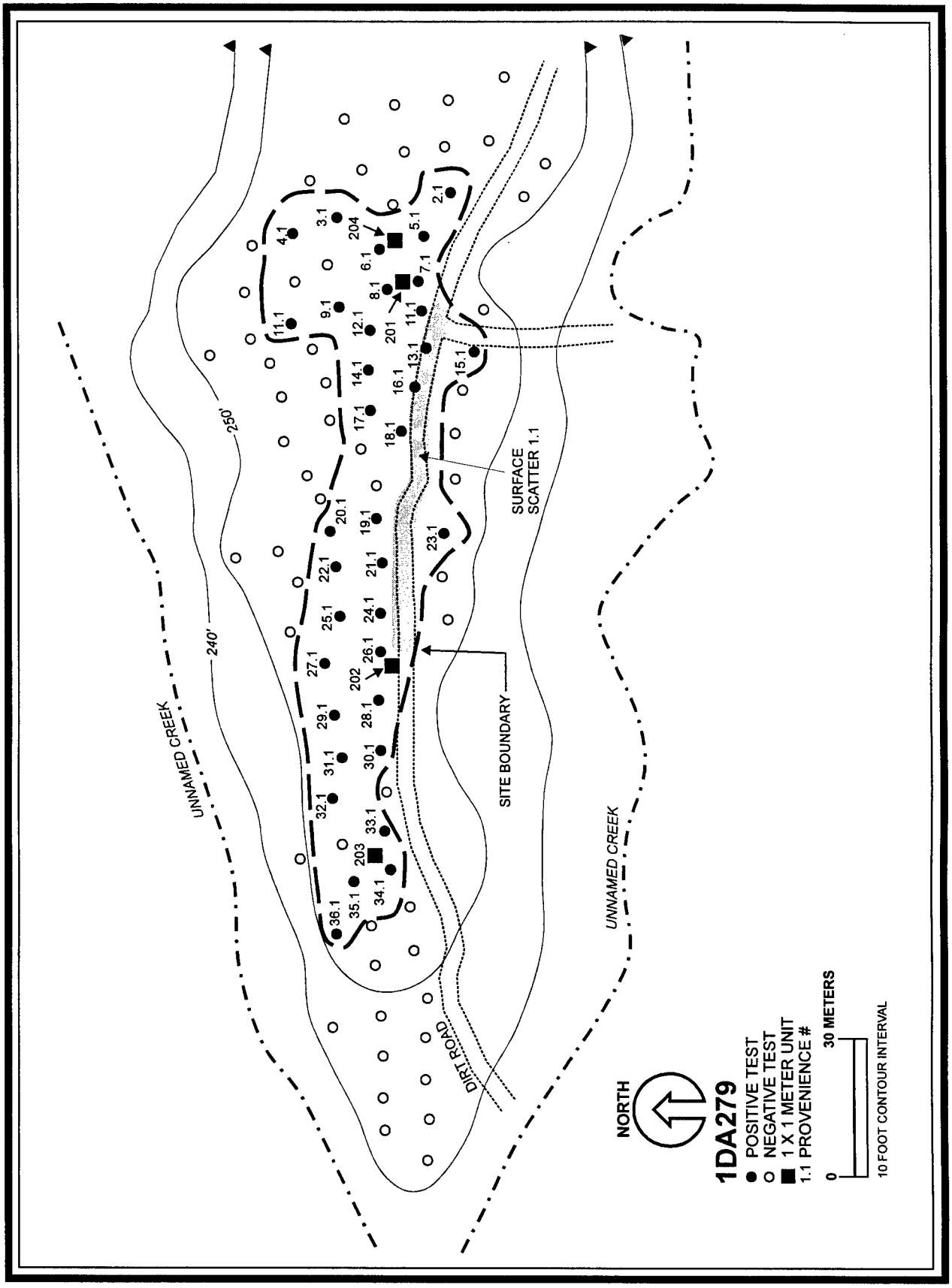


Figure 16. Plan view of 1DA279.

Eighty-six shovel tests were excavated across the terrace. Thirty-three shovel tests contained artifacts. A dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand A horizon mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) and yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand occurred to varying depths (10-65 cm/0.3-2.1 ft bs) in the shovel tests. Below this was a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clayey sand subsoil. Much of the area on the western portion of the site contained only the clayey sand subsoil. Based on the results of the surface collection and shovel testing, the site covers an area 210 m (690 ft) east-west by 60 m (200 ft) north-south. Shovel testing produced 79 lithic artifacts including a biface fragment, an unidentified projectile point tip, and a Bradley Spike projectile point, and 17 ceramic sherds including Deptford Check Stamped, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, and St. Andrews-Weeden Island Complicated Stamped types.

Four 1 by 1 m (3.3 by 3.3 ft) test units (TU 201, TU 202, TU 203, TU 204) were excavated in areas of artifact concentrations (see Figure 16). TU 201 and TU 204 were excavated on the eastern end of the site near Shovel Tests 6.1 and 8.1 that produced diagnostic artifacts. TU 202 and TU 203 were excavated on the western end of the site near Shovel Tests 28.1 and 30.1 that produced diagnostic artifacts.

Soils in TU 201 consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy humus layer 0-10 cm (0-0.3 ft) bs, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty sand mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty sand 10-30 cm (0.3-1.0 ft) bs, and a mottled zone consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty sand and light yellowish brown (0YR6/4) moist silty sand 30-55 cm (1.0-1.8 ft) bs. At 55 cm (1.8 ft) bs, excavators encountered a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay subsoil. The severe mottling evident in the soils below the plowzone suggested that these soils were severely disturbed to at least 55 cm (1.8 ft) bs. Logging activity, erosion, and pedoturbation appear to account for this disturbance. Figure 17 displays a profile of TU 201.

Artifacts recovered from TU 201 include 60 chert flakes, one quartzite flake, three projectile points, 12 prehistoric sherds, and 2 brick fragments. The projectile points included one Pickwick point, one Madison point fragment, and one unidentified point fragment. The prehistoric ceramics included one Weeden Island Plain rim sherd, two Deptford Check Stamped sherds, one Dunlap Fabric Impressed sherd, and one Late Swift Creek complicated Stamped sherd. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from the disturbed soil horizons

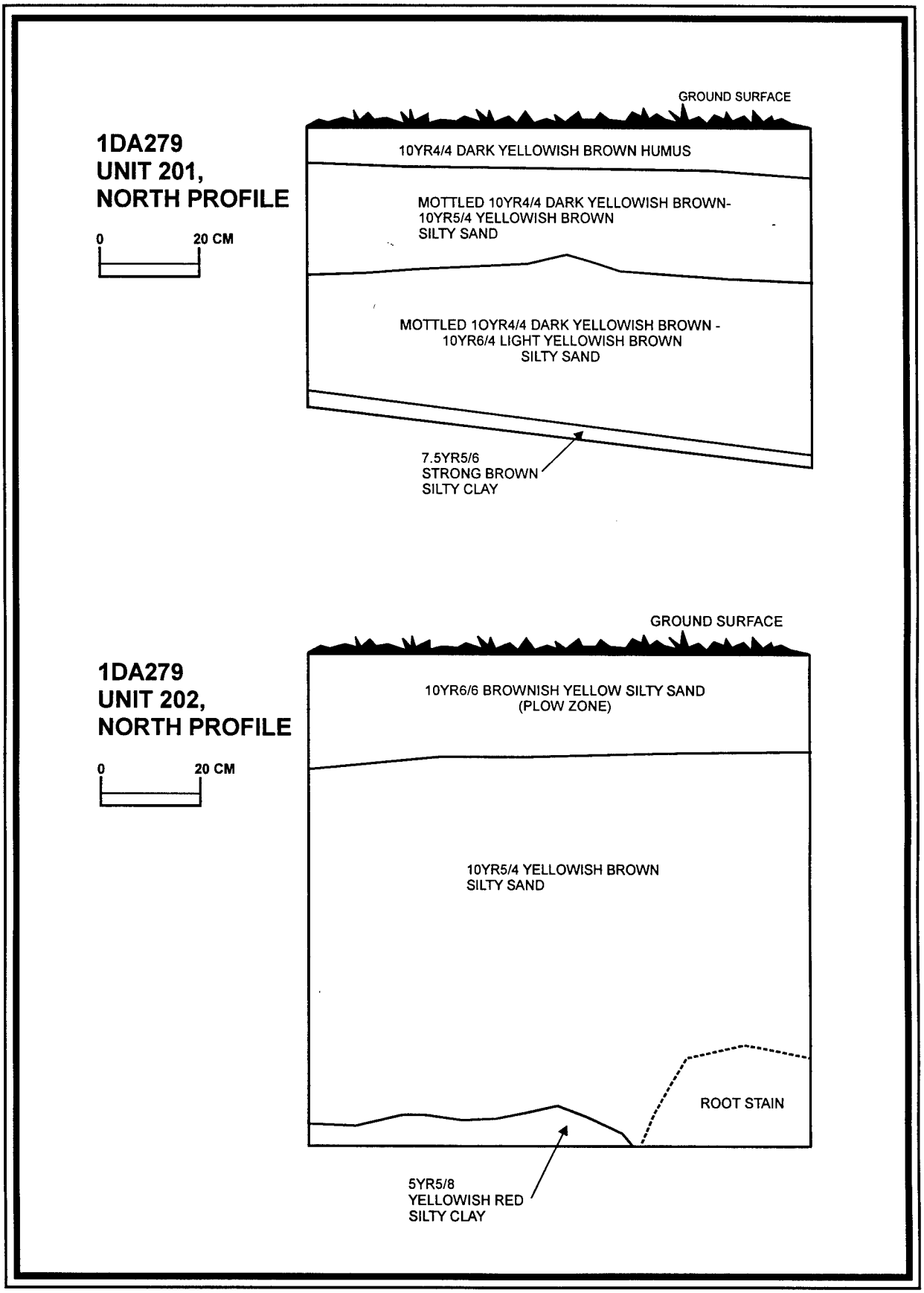


Figure 17. Profiles of Test Units 201 and 202 at 1DA279.

described above. No evidence of intact middens, stains, or features were observed during the excavations of TU 201. Table 9 summarizes the artifacts recovered from TU201.

Table 9. Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 201 at 1DA279.

Type	L 1	L 2	L 3	L 4
Madison projectile point	1			
Pickwick projectile point	1			
projectile point fragment	1			
chert flake (primary)	1		2	
chert flake (secondary)	1	4		
chert flake (tertiary)	25	23	2	
chert flake (utilized)	1	1		
Tallahatta quartzite flake	1			
Weeden Island rim	1			
Late Swift Creek Complicated Stamp		1		
Deptford Check Stamped		1	1	
Deptford Simple Stamped			1	
coarse sand tempered body	2	2		
residual sherd	3			
brick fragments		2		
TOTAL	38	34	6	0

Soils in TU 202 consisted of brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty sand humus/plowzone 0-25 cm (0-0.8 ft) bs, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty sand mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty sand 25-95 cm (0.8-3.1ft) bs, and a yellowish red (5YR5/8) silty clay subsoil 95+ cm (3.1+ ft) bs (see Figure 17). The mottled sands below the plowzone suggest that this portion of the site was highly disturbed as well.

Artifacts recovered from TU 202 include 92 chert debitage fragments, one quartzite flake, and one plain sand tempered sherd. No evidence of soil features was encountered in TU 202. A summary of artifact recovered from TU 202 is presented in Table 10.

Table 10. Artifacts from Test Unit 202 at 1DA279.

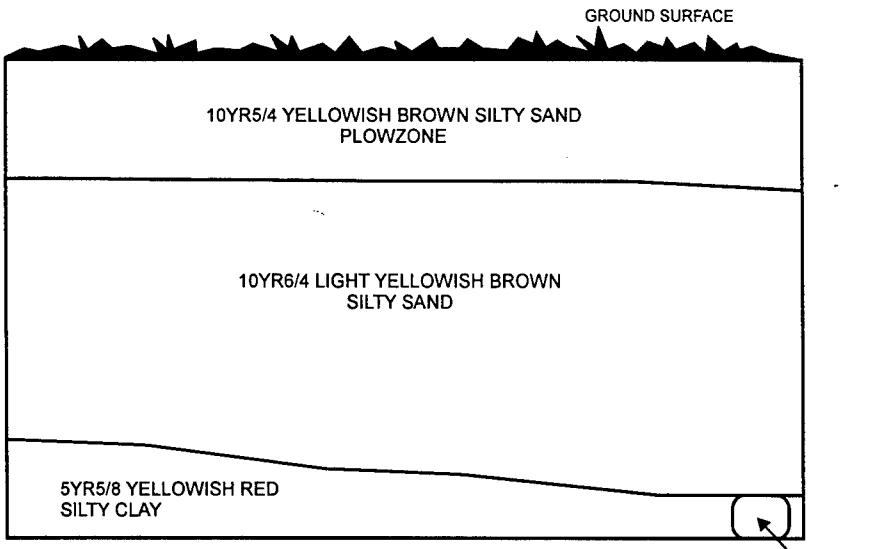
Type	L 1	L 2	L 3	L 4	L 5-10
chert flake (primary)		1			
chert flake (secondary)	3	1		1	
chert flake (tertiary)	25	26	22	10	1
chert shatter		1			
chert flake (utilized)			1		
Tallahatta quartzite flake		1			
plain fine sand tempered body			1		
TOTAL	28	30	24	11	1

Soils in TU 203 consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty sand humus/plowzone layer 0-20 cm (0-0.6 ft) bs underlain by a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty sand 20-55 cm (0.6-1.8 ft) bs. A yellowish red (5YR5/8) silty clay subsoil extended 55+ cm (1.8+ ft) bs. A profile of TU 203 is displayed in Figure 18.

Artifacts recovered from TU 203 include 42 chert debitage fragments, one quartzite flake, one quartzite Pickwick projectile point fragment, two chert biface fragments, two eroded sand tempered sherds, and 1 brown bottle glass fragment. The majority of these artifacts were recovered from the plowzone in Excavation Levels 1 and 2. No intact middens, stains, or features were observed in TU 203. A summary of the artifacts recovered from TU203 is presented in Table 11.

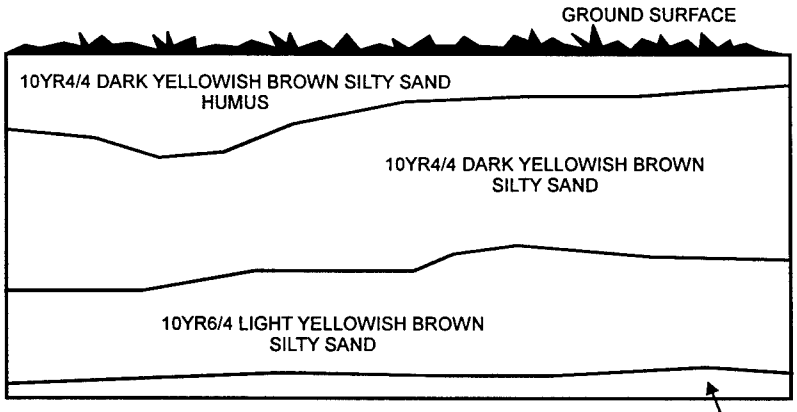
Table 11. Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 203 at 1DA279.

Type	L 1	L 2	L 3	L4-5
chert flake (primary)	1			
chert flake (secondary)	2	2		
chert flake (tertiary)	20	12	2	
chert shatter	1	2		
Pickwick projectile point		1		
chert biface/preform		2		
Tallahatta quartzite flake		1		
coarse sand tempered body	2			
brown bottle glass	1			
TOTAL	27	20	2	0



1DA279
UNIT 203, EAST PROFILE

0 20 CM



1DA279
UNIT 204, NORTH PROFILE

0 20 CM

Figure 18. Profiles of Test Units 203 and 204 at 1DA279.

Soils in TU 204 consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty sand humus/plowzone 0-25 cm (0-0.8 ft) bs underlain by brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty sand 25-40 cm (0.8-1.3 ft) bs. Yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silty clay subsoil extended 40-45 cm (1.3-1.5 ft) bs (see Figure 18).

Artifacts recovered from TU 204 include 33 chert debitage fragments, one quartzite flake, one Weeden Island Punctate sherd, one Deptford Check Stamped sherd, and four plain sand tempered sherds. As in TU 203, most of these artifacts were recovered from the plowzone in Excavation Levels 1 and 2. No evidence of intact middens, or soil features were observed in TU 204. A summary of artifacts recovered from TU 204 is presented in Table 12.

Table 12. Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 204 at 1DA279.

Type	L 1	L 2	L 3	L 4-5
chert flake (primary)	1			
chert flake (secondary)	2			
chert flake (tertiary)	19	8	1	
chert shatter		1		
Tallahatta quartzite flake		1		
milky quartz shatter		1		
Weeden Island Punctate	1			
Deptford Check Stamped	1			
coarse sand temper (body/rim)	2	1/1		
TOTAL	26	13	1	0

Diagnostic artifacts recovered from 1DA279 include a Pickwick projectile point, Dunlap Fabric Impressed sherds, Deptford Check Stamped ceramics, Weeden Island ceramics, and one Madison projectile point. These artifacts suggest that at least four cultural components are present at the site. These include a Late Archaic/Gulf Formational component (represented by the Pickwick point), an Early Woodland Dunlap/Deptford component, a Late Woodland Weeden Island component, and a Mississippian component (represented by the Madison point). As at many sites on Fort Rucker, the most frequent artifacts are small chert flakes. The relatively small numbers of artifacts and the lack of concentrations of artifacts suggest that the site was visited for short periods of time during

each of the major occupations defined above. It probably served as a short term camp visited for the procurement of nearby resources.

The mottled soils and lack of substantial numbers of artifacts below the plowzone suggest that the site has been affected by timber harvesting, past agricultural activities, erosion, and bioturbation. Artifacts associated with each of the four components occur in the same soil horizons throughout the site. This suggests that the soil horizons at 1DA279 may be deflated. If so, it will be impossible to identify concentrations of artifacts that may be associated with each component. Also, no evidence of subsurface soil features or other intact cultural deposits were encountered in any of the test excavations.

In order for an archaeological site to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, it must produce information important to history or prehistory. Site 1DA279 appears to lack sufficient integrity to generate such information. Although the site does not appear to contain redeposited material (it lies in its original location of deposition), natural and cultural activities appear to have severely mixed the artifact-bearing soils at the site. Site 1DA279 lacks the clarity of deposits and the kinds of soil features or artifact concentrations that can be employed to determine when the site was occupied (except in very general terms) or what kinds of activities occurred at the site during its occupation. The site cannot generate information to address research questions important to the interpretation of the regional prehistory, and thus, it lacks an association with significant research issues for the region. Therefore, 1DA279 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of 1DA279 is not warranted.

Site 1DA280

This site was initially discovered by Troy State University on 29 April 1992. Numerous chert flakes and an Abbey projectile point (Middle Archaic 4000-2000 BC) were observed on the ground surface. A sample of this material was collected, however, the artifacts could not be located at Troy State University.

Presently, the site is located in TA 29 on a small finger ridge that slopes north toward an unnamed creek. A deep gully lies immediately east of the site. The site area is planted in 5-7 year old pines with thick underbrush. Some portions of the site area exhibited partial

surface visibility (25-30 percent exposed). A single plain sand tempered sherd was found on the surface. Fifteen shovel tests were excavated over the small finger ridge; one secondary chert flake was recovered from Shovel Test 2.1. The site dimensions are estimated to be 10 m (33 ft) east-west by 10 m (33 ft) north-south. Figure 19 displays a plan view of 1DA280.

One 50 by 50 cm (1.6 by 1.6 ft) test (Provenience 3.1) was excavated between Shovel Test 2.1 and the solitary surface find. Soils in the test consisted of very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy loam 0-12 cm (0-0.4 ft) bs underlain by yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty sand 12-25 cm (0.4-0.8 ft) bs. Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty sand extended from 25- 43 cm (0.8-1.4 ft) bs underlain by strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clayey sand subsoil at 43+ cm (1.4 ft) bs. Two chert flakes and one piece of chert shatter were recovered approximately 15-25 cm (0.5-0.8 ft) bs.

Investigations at site 1DA280 encountered no intact cultural deposits, concentrations of artifacts, or diagnostic artifacts. The area appears to be heavily eroded as evidenced by the nearby gullies. The numbers of artifacts recovered during the test excavations do not compare to those recorded in 1992. Most of these artifacts may have eroded away or were collected during the 1992 investigations.

The low number of artifacts and the lack of intact cultural deposits suggest that 1DA280 cannot generate any additional archaeological information to address research questions concerning the past use of the site or the region. Therefore, 1DA280 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of 1DA280 is not warranted.

Site 1DA281

This site initially was reported by Troy State University on 29 April 1992. A small number of chert flakes and one chert core were observed on the ground surface. Timber on the site had been harvested just prior to the Troy State survey providing excellent surface visibility. Although the core and flakes were reportedly collected, these artifacts could not be relocated at Troy State University.

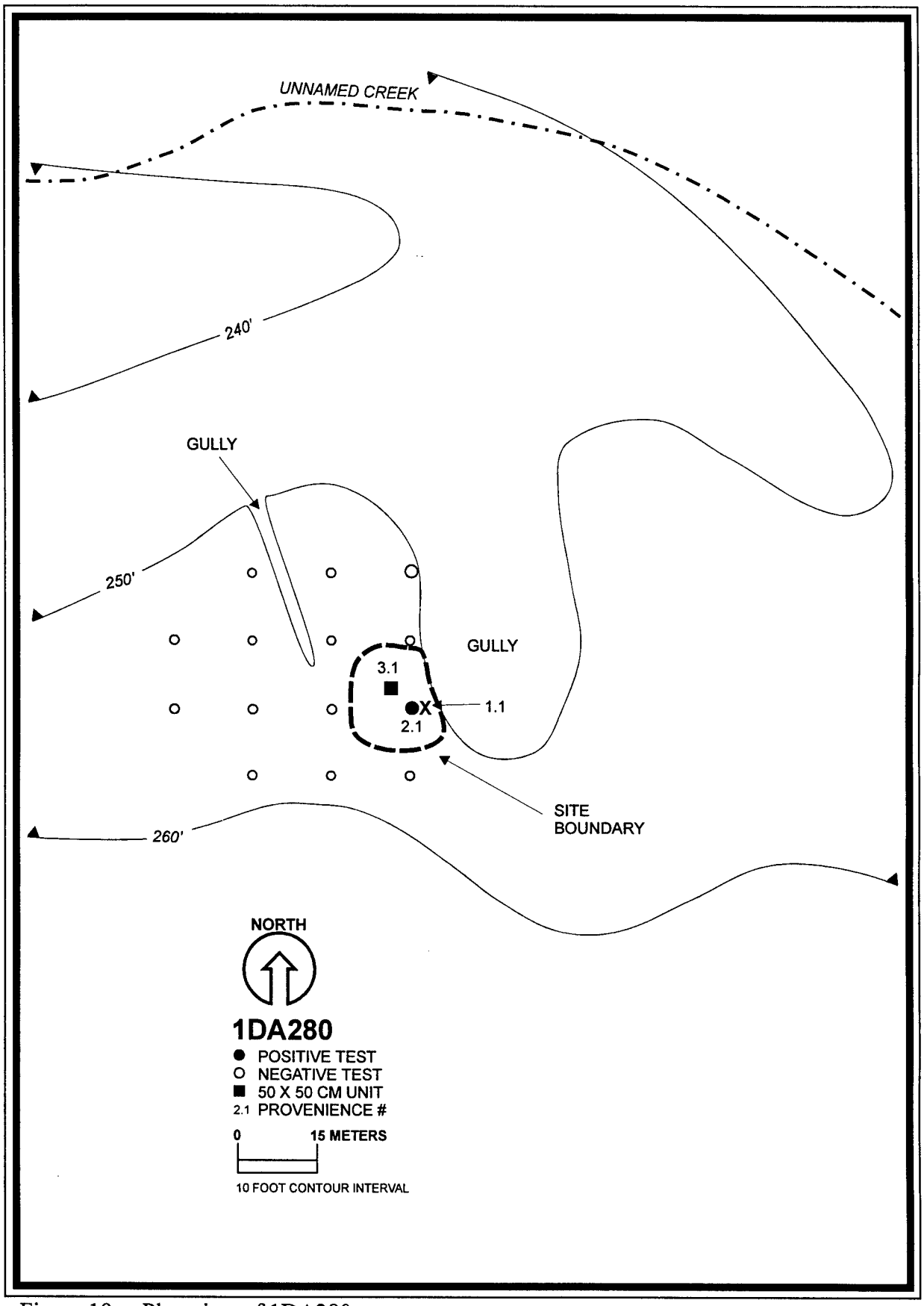


Figure 19. Plan view of 1DA280.

Presently, the site lies in TA 29 on a small finger ridge overlooking an unnamed creek flowing to the north. Elevations increase to the south. Although many portions of the reported site area exhibited good surface visibility (75-80 percent exposed), only two chert flakes were found. Ground surfaces were highly eroded, with exposed red clay subsoil visible. Figure 20 presents a plan view of 1DA281.

The finger ridge was wide enough for three shovel test transects. The terrain sloped sharply to the east, west, and north. Nineteen shovel tests were excavated over the small finger ridge in an effort to recover additional artifacts and to establish the site boundaries; no artifacts were recovered from any of the shovel tests. Little or no topsoil was found over the clay subsoils encountered in the shovel tests. Site dimensions were estimated to be 10 m (33 ft) east-west by 10 m (33 ft) north-south.

1DA281 appears to be heavily disturbed by erosion. No intact cultural deposits or soil horizons appear to remain at this site location. Only two artifacts were recovered during the present evaluation. The number of artifacts recovered in 1992 is unknown but included no temporally diagnostic items. The low number of artifacts and the lack of intact cultural deposits indicate that 1DA281 cannot generate any archaeological information that can address research questions concerning the past use of the site or region. Therefore 1DA281 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of 1DA281 is not warranted.

Site 1DA282

This site initially was reported by Troy State University on 24 April 1991. The site was said to be location on the western edge of a runway, within an eroded area. Two chert flakes and one piece of amethyst bottle glass were present at Troy State University in 1997. The site form mentions the recovery of a projectile point/knife described as "Plano/ Convex Stem," although it was not in the survey collection.

The reported site area in TA 21 was revisited on 9 March 1997. Conditions appeared similar to the description given on the site form. Adjacent to the paved runway is a large, flat area now grassed. This area was probably bulldozed during runway construction. A small eroded area (probably an abandoned field road) with good surface visibility was

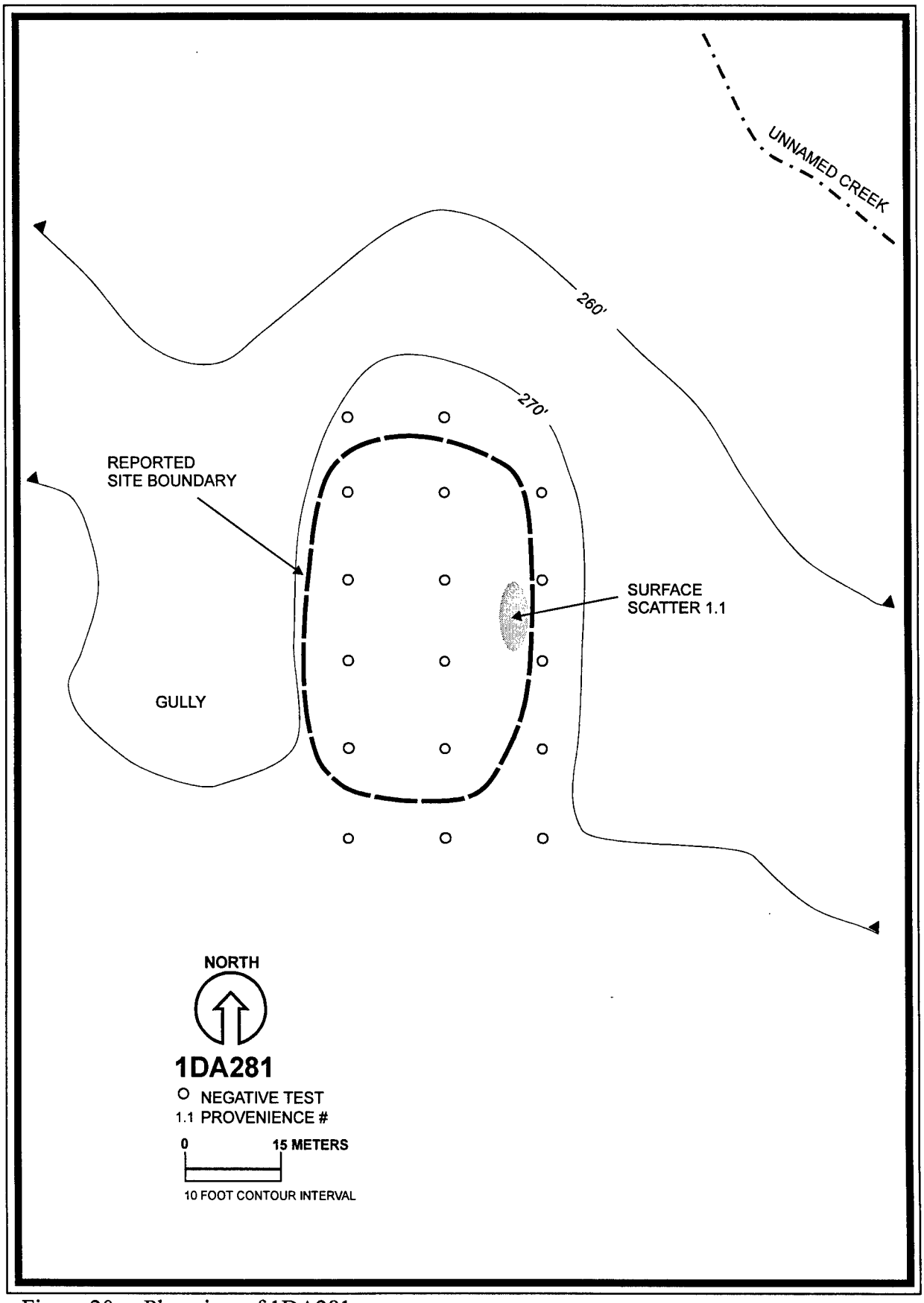


Figure 20. Plan view of 1DA281.

present to the west of the grassed field. Mid- to late-twentieth century whiteware and machine made bottle glass were found on the surface in this eroded area; none of these materials was collected. No prehistoric artifacts were observed on the exposed ground surfaces. Figure 21 displays a plan view of 1DA282.

Shovel tests were placed to the west of the runway in a wooded area, and in the cleared area beside the runway in an attempt to establish site boundaries and soil depths. A total of seven shovel tests was excavated in the general reported site area; none of the shovel tests produced artifacts. Shovel tests in the wooded area and in the cleared area consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) silty sand plowzone 0-25 cm (0-0.8 ft) bs underlain by compacted dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty sand. The compacted sand appeared to be heavily disturbed, probably as a result of runway construction and associated ground compaction. Site dimensions were estimated to be 10 m (33 ft) east-west by 20 m (66 ft) north-south.

No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the reported site area. Historic artifacts at 1DA282 date from the early twentieth century. The ground surface at 1DA282 appears to be heavily eroded and may represent materials borrowed from other locales to support the construction of the nearby runway. It appears highly unlikely that intact cultural deposits are present at 1DA282. The artifacts recovered to date provide little or no opportunity to provide information for interpreting the past use of the site. Thus, 1DA282 cannot provide information to address any research questions concerning the past use of the site or region. Therefore, 1DA282 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of 1DA282 is not warranted.

Chapel of the Wings: History, Architecture, Furnishings

The Chapel of the Wings (Building 109) is located off Shamrock Street, in the southern portion of the Main Cantonment of Fort Rucker (Figure 22). Evaluation of the Chapel of the Wings was conducted on 27-28 March 1997. Documentation included historical and archival research, detailed measurements, black and white photographs, and color slides.

The Chapel of the Wings in its present form retains much of its WWII character, though there have been alterations. The significance of the Chapel of the Wings derives

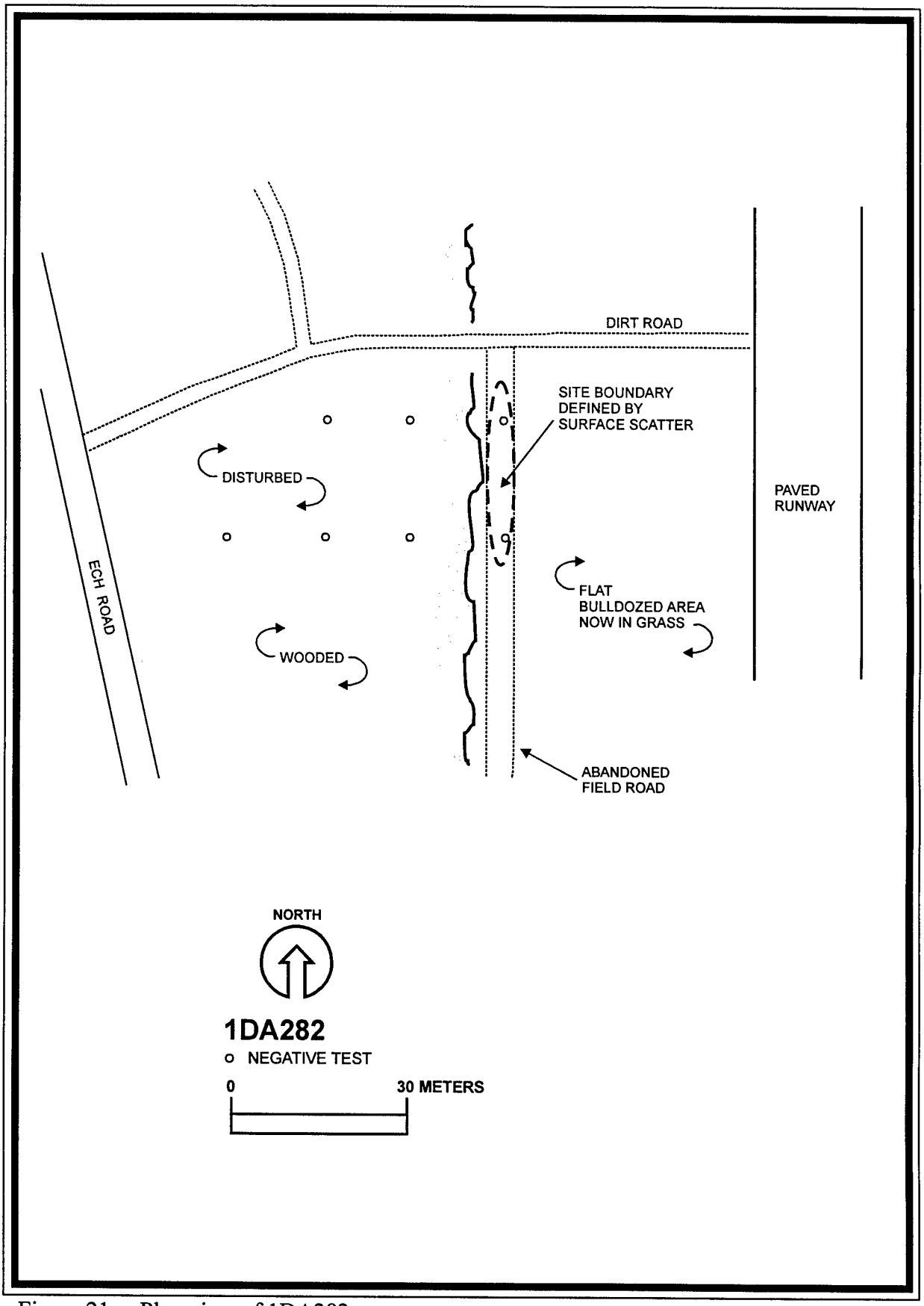


Figure 21. Plan view of 1DA282.

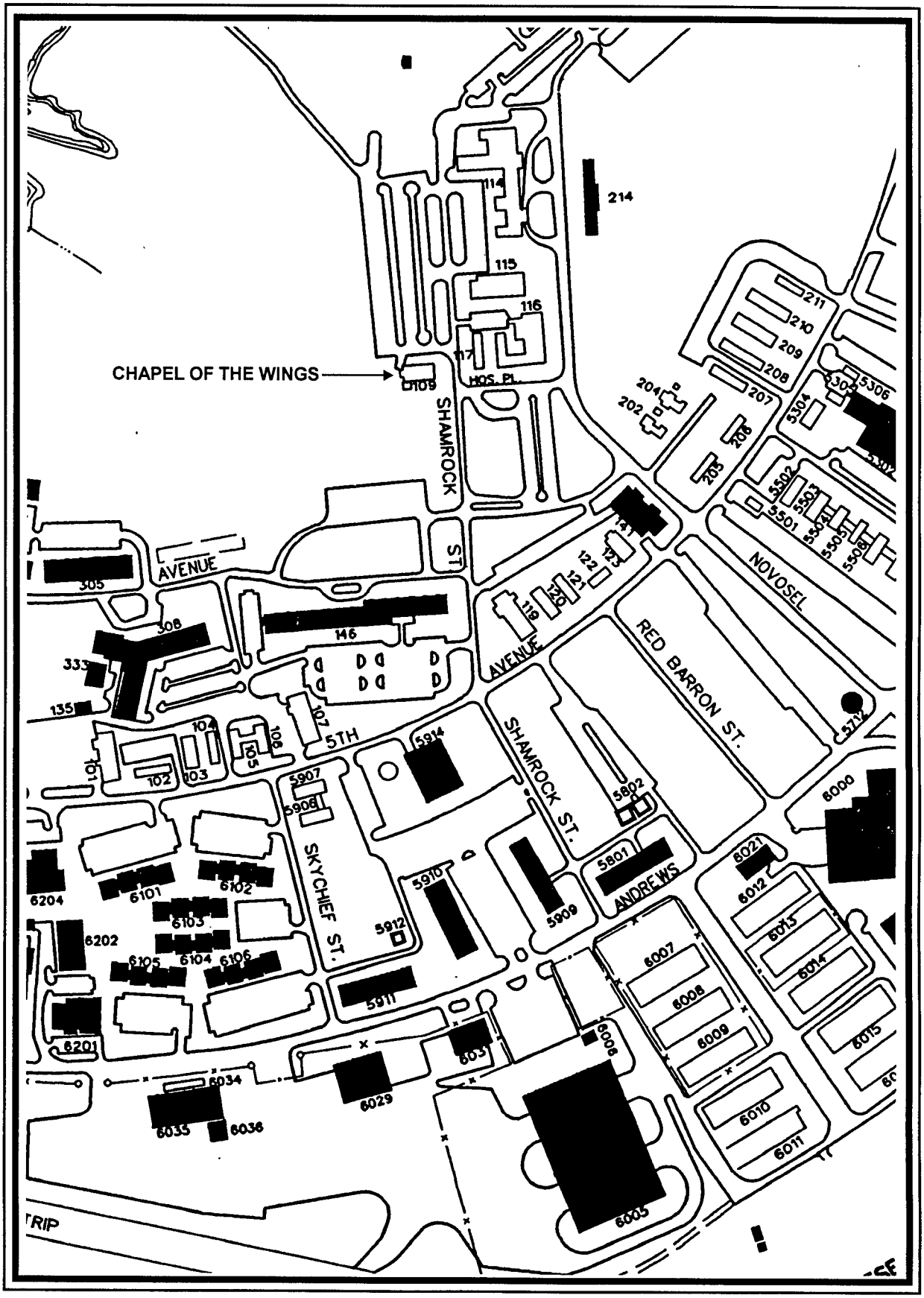


Figure 22. Location of the Chapel of the Wings in the Main Cantonment.

largely from the chancel furnishings. The altar, communion rail, lectern, pulpit, two side chairs, and two arm chairs were built in 1945 by German prisoners of war (POWs) who were interned at Camp Rucker. The level of design and craftsmanship which these furnishings show is uniformly high. They reflect a unique contribution to this otherwise unexceptional building, and to architecture and decorative arts in Alabama. Their clear relation to an important part of Alabama's WWII history, and their level of craftsmanship and design, adds to their significance. Based on the results of this investigation, it is recommended that the Chapel of the Wings be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Fort Rucker has its origins in New Deal agricultural planning policies in the 1930s. By the 1920s and 1930s the farm lands around Claybank Creek were badly eroded and generally unproductive and abandoned. The County Agent for Dale County worked with Congressman Henry Steagall, an Ozark native and the co-author of the Federal Banking Act of 1933, to encourage the federal government to purchase a large tract of land in Coffee and Dale counties beginning in 1935. The land had been occupied by approximately 200 farms, though these were generally unsuccessful and unproductive farms. The 14,170 ha (35,000 acres) in Dale and Coffee counties became known as the Pea River Land Use Project, and remained in federal hands until 1940.

The federal government turned the land over to the State of Alabama in 1940 for use as a recreational facility. With the advent of World War II (WWII), however, local residents and officials lobbied successfully to have the War Department locate a US Army training facility on the former Pea River Land Use Project. In early 1942, the US Government filed a condemnation suit under eminent domain for 11,740 ha (29,000 acres) in additional lands adjacent to the New Deal tract, and the massive undertaking of creating a temporary city began.

J.E. Sirrine & Company surveyed the land, and designed the base with a modified U-shaped cantonment area in the southern part of the camp. The buildings at Camp Rucker conformed to standardized US Army plans. The J.A. Jones Construction Company, of Charlotte, North Carolina, constructed the buildings in early 1942, completing 1,500 buildings in 106 days. Camp Rucker served primarily as an infantry training base, and most of the buildings as a result were barracks to house the troops in training.

The base housed other US Army buildings as well. All of them likewise conformed to standardized Army plans. In addition to the barracks and administrative buildings, Camp Rucker originally included 15 post exchanges, five theaters, a hospital complex, and 11 chapels. Army chapels in WWII, while intended to be nondenominational, clearly reflected Federal-style Protestant churches of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century America with front gables surmounted by a central steeple. What is now the Chapel of the Wings, located directly behind the Headquarters Building, was one of the 11 original chapels at Fort Rucker, and is the only extant example.

The Chapel of the Wings in its present form retains much of the WWII character, though there have been significant alterations. The building is rectangular in plan, measuring 37 by 82 ft. The gable end faces the street, and features a three-bay facade (Figure 23). The length of the building's original configuration, meanwhile, is divided into seven bays. Visitors pass through the central front door into a lobby that is 11 ft deep. A small room with restroom facilities lies to the right of the lobby, while a staircase to the choir loft lies to the left of the lobby.

The sanctuary of the church contains five bays, extending 55 ft. Each bay is marked by matching windows along the side walls. WWII chapels when built had clear windows; the present Chapel of the Wings contains stained glass windows which were moved to Fort Rucker in 1973 from Fort Wolters, Texas, when Fort Rucker became the home of US Army Aviation. A central aisle runs the length of the sanctuary, with 11 rows of wooden pews on each side. The sanctuary is open to the roof, and reveals four evenly spaced braced hammer beam trusses.

The chancel of the Chapel occupies the fifth bay of the sanctuary, while the final bay of the original Chapel contains the apse. The chancel is identified by being elevated one step above the sanctuary floor, and by a solid wooden rail across the front and a portion of the sides. The elevated chancel butts directly against the right wall of the chapel, and extends 27 ft toward the left wall, leaving a walkway of 4.0 ft to a doorway. A pulpit is integrated into the rail and extends to the floor of the sanctuary, while a freestanding lectern is on the right side of the chancel (Figure 24).

The apse is elevated another two steps above the chancel. It is narrower than the chancel, measuring 17 by 6.5 ft. It can be hidden by means of a drapery. Steps lead down

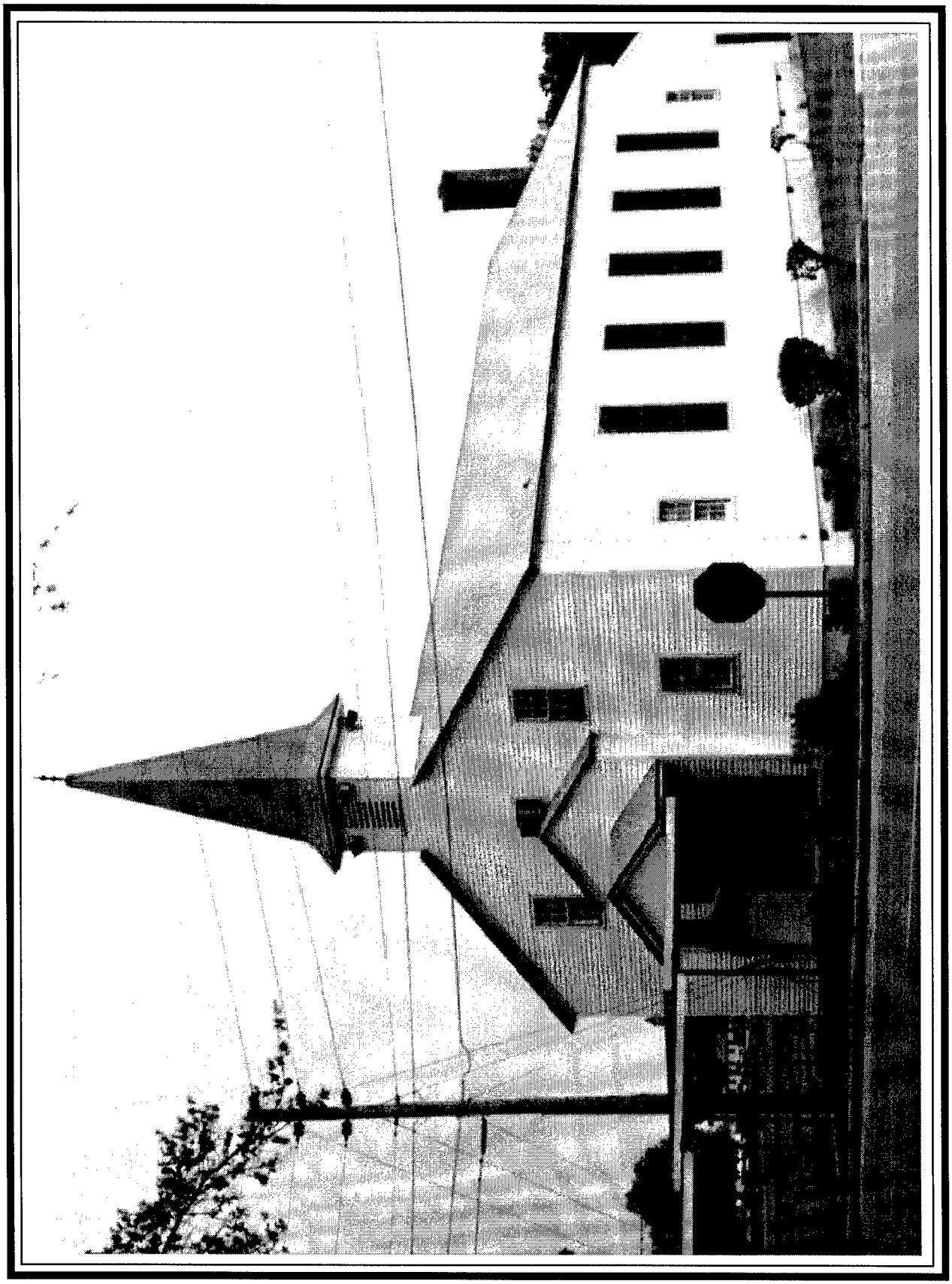


Figure 23. Chapel of the Wings, NE oblique.

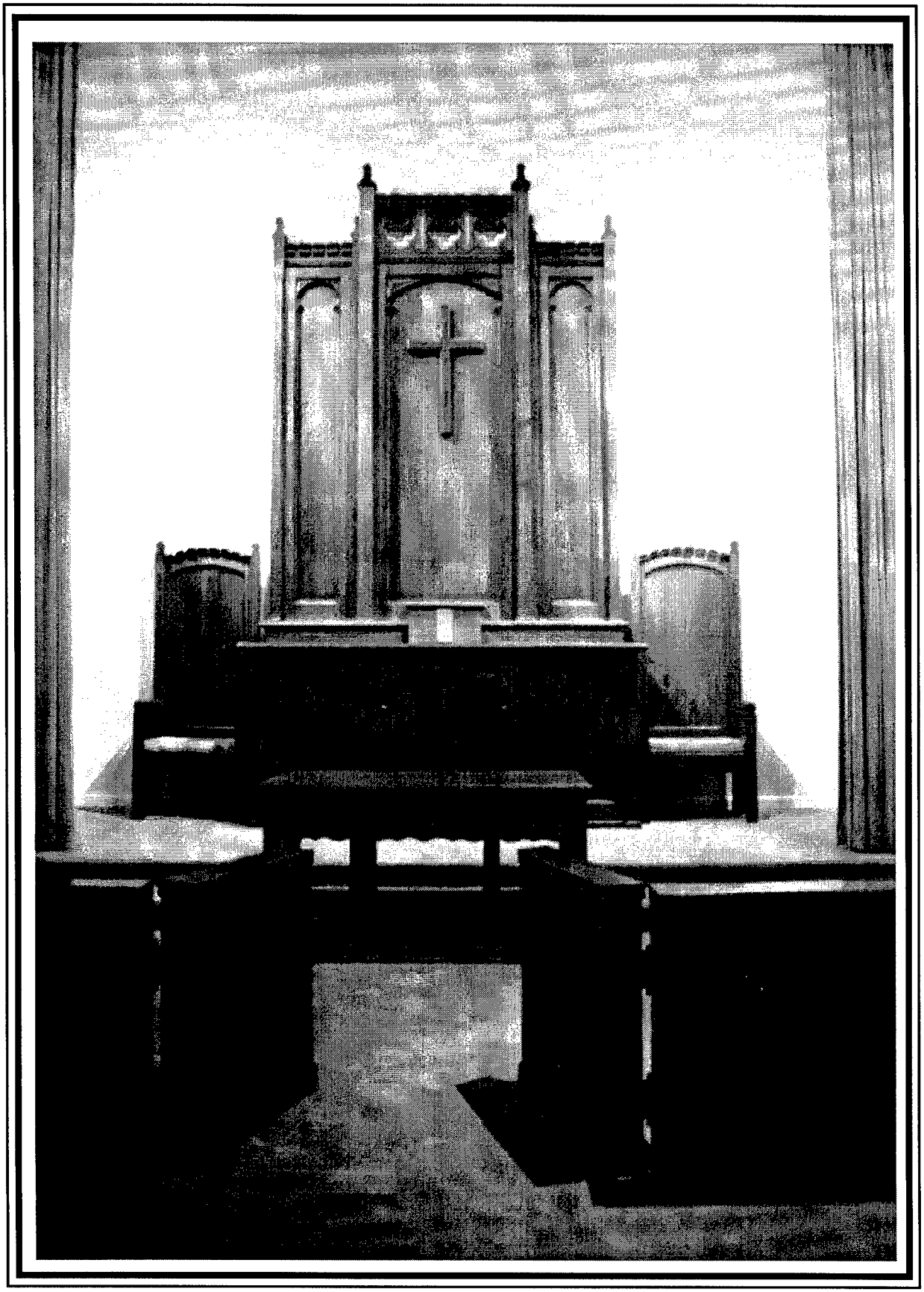


Figure 24. Interior of the Chapel of the Wings showing the altar and communion rail.

from doors in the side walls of the apse to rectangular rooms on each side. These rooms are also connected by a hallway which runs behind the apse.

The building has had modern additions. An additional bay has been added to the rear, containing restrooms, storage space, and a meeting room. In addition, a large 20 by 30 ft room has been added to the left side rear; its rear wall is flush with the rear wall of the original Chapel. While it is an awkward addition when viewed from the outside, it has also had the unfortunate effect of covering two of the stained glass windows on the left side. The windows are still intact, but are backed by the wall of the addition and have no light passing through them. On the exterior, the walls have been covered in vinyl siding, while a metal-framed canopy extends from the central front door to the sidewalk.

The significance of the Chapel of the Wings derives largely from the chancel furnishings. The altar, communion rail, lectern, pulpit, two side chairs, and two arm chairs were built in 1945 by German POWs who were interned at Camp Rucker. German and Italian POWs were brought to America beginning in 1942 as a way to relieve overcrowded camps in Great Britain. Alabama had several POW camps, some connected to military bases and others built specifically for POWs. Camp Rucker was the fourth Alabama site to receive POWs, in February 1944. By the end of the war, Camp Rucker held 1,718 prisoners, most of them German.

The POWs lived a varied existence at Camp Rucker. Many of them worked on farms throughout southeast Alabama, where they also had access to academic, athletic, religious, and musical activities. Religion apparently played an important role in POW life while at Camp Rucker. Several visitors, both military and civilian, noted a number of church services in both Catholic and Protestant confessions. Approximately 30 percent of the prisoners attended services and Masses, while there were also Bible study groups and other discussion opportunities. As one observer noted in September 1945, "The new German pastor arrived at camp while I was on my way to another part of the country; he will find at Rucker an organized Church, gathered by the excellent preacher and theologian, his predecessor, that has been in the past; he will find there also a nucleus of active Christian members which will prove invaluable; he will find at last two young students whose ministerial calling was reinforced by the hardships of the prisoner" (Patte 1945). Another visitor to Camp Rucker's POW camp noted that "Protestant services are held every Sunday. Monday, evening prayer for families and relatives. Tuesday and Thursday, Bible classes. Catholic services--Mass

every Sunday; and hour of prayer once in the week. The camp has a church barrack, also used for concerts and large gatherings....No fixed service order is used. The services are suited to the existing conditions. A student of music plays the organ for the services" (Nothhacksberger 1945).

The German POWs, however, or at least a group of them, did much more than take part in the services and Masses offered at Camp Rucker. Major William T. Arnett, Infantry, designed the altar and chancel furnishings, and POWs constructed them according to Arnett's designs. All of the pieces are designed in a generally Gothic style, and appear to have mahogany as the primary wood. Gothic styles and details have long been associated with religious architecture and furnishings, particularly in the Christian heritage. Such features as pointed arches, trefoils and quatrefoils, tracery, crockets, and clustered columns distinguish Gothic styles. The Gothic style originated in northwestern Europe, particularly in France, in the mid-twelfth century, and was used primarily for church architecture. While this "barbaric" style of architecture was superseded in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries by variations of classical revival and Renaissance styles, the Gothic enjoyed a rebirth in the eighteenth and particularly in the nineteenth centuries, especially in England and America. This related in part to the emergence of theories of style, according to which architects used the details of buildings from particular times and places to call to the mind of the viewer particular associations with that time and place. By the middle nineteenth century, especially under the inspiration of the English architect and designer A.W.N. Pugin, medieval Europe was coming to be seen as a time when Christianity provided the touchstone for all life and in which monastic devotion to learning was strong. Architects and furniture designers used the Gothic style, which was associated with medieval Europe, to express sentiments of religious devotion and scholarly attainments. It was thus perfectly suited for church architecture and furnishings.

The altar and chancel furnishings at the Chapel of the Wings at Fort Rucker thus take part in a long tradition of Gothic-inspired church furnishings. The altar is clearly the dominant piece. It is a tall piece, standing 13 ft 2 inches. It features a two-part vertical organization, while it is three bays wide. It was built in two parts, in the manner of large case furniture types such as a desk and bookcase. The altar itself forms the base, and stands 3 ft 4 inches tall, 7 ft 8 inches wide, and 2 ft 7 inches deep, with a shelf at the back of the top which is 5 inches tall. The shelf features a raised Eucharist shelf at the center; an engraved brass plaque attached to the shelf indicates its provenance:

> The Project of Building this Altar was originated by Mrs. M.C. Shallenberger. The Altar was designed by Major William T. Arnett, Infantry and Built by German Prisoners of War at Camp Rucker, Alabama Under the Direction of Major John W. Elzea, C.E. Post Engineer. Dedicated 14 October 1945. Major Rufus Higgenbotham, Chaplain.

The front of the base is divided into three sections formed of recessed panels between 4 inch wide vertical elements. Both front corners of each vertical element is chamfered. The central panel is the widest at 36 inches between the vertical elements, while the two side panels measure 23 inches each. Each of the three panels across the front, and the single panel on each of the sides, is framed at the top by an attenuated trefoil molding.

The altar is surmounted by a tall back that repeats the tripartite division of the base. The panels are deeply recessed behind 4 inch chamfered vertical elements and framed at the top by trefoil moldings. The wide central section is taller than the two side panels, and features three open quatrefoils above the panel. The top of each of the three panels are flat with scrolled brackets above. The four vertical elements of the back end in barrel molding finials.

The communion rail defines the edge of the chancel. The rail is approximately 3.0 ft tall, and is composed of a series of 12 bays across the front, divided by chamfered vertical elements. Two of the bays are doors which swing inward to provide access to the chancel, while a third bay is formed by the lectern. The lectern stands 4 ft 2 inches above the chancel floor, and the rear area is flush with the chancel side of the rail. The front of the lectern, however, extends beyond the rail and reaches down to the sanctuary floor. The front and side panels of the lectern are recessed behind chamfered vertical elements, and are framed by trefoil moldings. The podium, which is a moveable item, duplicates the lectern with the exception that it does not have a front that extends below the rear.

The chancel furnishings also feature two arm chairs and two side chairs. The four chairs are of identical dimensions. These are formal, presentation chairs with wide and shallow seats. The solid backs feature recessed panels. The back legs are 2.5 inches square, and extend fully to the barrel molding finials. The fronts of the uprights are chamfered separately above and below the seat, while the rear corners of the rear legs are chamfered all the way from top to bottom. The tops of the chairs are segmental arches, with the scrolled brackets that appear also on the top of the altar back. The sides beneath the seats are solid

recessed panels, while the fronts and backs underneath the seats are open. The area underneath the arms on the arm chairs is likewise solid.

The level of design and craftsmanship which these furnishings show is uniformly high. They reflect a unique contribution to this otherwise unexceptional building, and to architecture and decorative arts in Alabama. Their clear relation to an important part of Alabama's WWII history, and their level of craftsmanship and design, adds to their significance. The Chapel of the Wings is therefore recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

Management Recommendations

The NRHP evalution of ten archaeological sites and the Chapel of the Wings at Fort Rucker resulted in two properties (site 1DA316 and the Chapel of the Wings) recommended eligible for the NRHP. The remaining nine archaeological sites (1DA267, 1DA268, 1DA276, 1DA277, 1DA278, 1DA279, 1DA280, 1DA281, and 1DA282) are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Recommendations for the continued management of these resources follows.

Archaeological site 1DA316 and the Chapel of the Wings are recommended eligible for the NRHP. These properties need to be protected from all undertakings that may result in adverse effects to these significant properties. Site 1DA316 and the Chapel of the Wings should be incorporated into the appropriate sections of the Fort Rucker HPP when it is next updated. Also, the location of 1DA316 should be accurately recorded on maps of Fort Rucker to insure that it is not inadvertantly affected. In the event that proposed undertakings cannot be designed to avoid adverse effects to these properties, appropriate data recovery or recordation procedures should be implemented as per the HPP.

Archaeological sites 1DA267, 1DA268, 1DA276, 1DA277, 1DA278, 1DA279, 1DA280, 1DA281, and 1DA282 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended for these sites. Additional management consideration of these sites is not warranted except to maintain the locations of these sites on maps of Fort Rucker. In the event that an approved undertaking uncovers archaeological materials, the

Historic Preservation Office will be able to determine quickly if these materials are associated with one of these known sites.

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Appendix A

Artifact Inventories

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system.

Prov. 1 designates General Surface Collection. Prov. 1.0 is used for all Troy State University collections. Numbers after the decimal designate subsequent collections.

Prov. 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Prov. 2.0 designates surface at a shovel test site. Prov. 2.1 designates level 1 of a shovel test. Prov. 2.2 etc... designates other levels of a shovel test. Controlled surface collections and 50 x 50 cm units are also designated by these numbers.

Prov. 201 to 400 designate 1 x 1 m units done for testing purposes. Numbers after the decimal designate levels.

Prov. 401 to 600 designate 2 x 2 m units done for data recovery. Numbers after the decimal designate levels. Also flotation is designated by 01 added after the last number. For example unit 401.4 is unit 401, level 4. 401.401 designates the flotation from unit 401, level 4.

Prov. 601 and over designate features. Numbers after the decimal designate levels or components of the feature such as halves.

The first column gives the provenience:catalog number. The second column gives the count. The third column gives the weight in grams, when applicable. Residual sherds are prehistoric ceramic sherds that are less than one inch in diameter and cannot be precisely identified as to surface treatment.

Table of Contents

SITE NUMBER : 1DA267

Provenience # 1.0			Description : Troy State Collection, Surface
1.0:1	2		undecorated pearlware
1.0:2	1		lead bullet
1.0:3	1		chert primary flake
1.0:4	2		chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
1.0:5	1		chert biface fragment: Adena-Dickson
1.0:6	11		chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
1.0:7	2		chert flake fragment
1.0:8	11		chert thinning flake
1.0:9	4		chert shatter
1.0:10		4.5	faunal remains
1.0:11		53.3	unglazed brick fragments

Provenience # 1.1			Description : General Surface Collection
1.1:1	1		plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
1.1:2	1		milkglass
1.1:3	1		clear bottle glass
1.1:4	1		light green bottle glass
1.1:5	2		chert tertiary core reduction flake
1.1:6	9		chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
1.1:7	1		chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
1.1:8	9		chert flake fragment
1.1:9	7		chert thinning flake

Provenience # 2.1			Description : Transect 1, Shovel Test 1
2.1:1	2		chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
2.1:2	1		chert thinning flake

Provenience # 3.1			Description : Transect 1, Shovel Test 9
3.1:1	1		chert thinning flake

Provenience # 4.1			Description : Transect 1, Shovel Test 7
4.1:1	1		chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 5.1			Description : Transect 1, Shovel Test 14
5.1:1	2		chert thinning flake
5.1:2	1		chert shatter
5.1:3		0.2	charcoal

Provenience # 6.1			Description : Transect 2, Shovel Test 1
6.1:1	1		chert tertiary core reduction flake
6.1:2	2		chert thinning flake

Provenience # 7.1			Description : Transect 2, Shovel Test 9
7.1:1	1		chert shatter

Provenience # 8.1			Description : Transect 2, Shovel Test 10
8.1:1	1		chert thinning flake

Provenience # 9.1			Description : Transect 2, Shovel Test 1 +15m Northeast
9.1:1	1		chert thinning flake

Provenience # 10.1			Description : Transect 2, Shovel Test 20
10.1:1	1		plain body sherd, fiber temper: Norwood
10.1:2	2		residual sherd
10.1:3	1		chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
10.1:4	6		chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
10.1:5	7		chert flake fragment
10.1:6	2		chert shatter
10.1:7	21		chert thinning flake

Provenience #201.1			Description : Unit 201, Level 1
201.1:1	2		chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
201.1:2	9		chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
201.1:3	3		chert flake fragment
201.1:4	26		chert thinning flake
201.1:5	1		unidentifiable stoneware: buff bodied
201.1:6	4		clear bottle glass

Provenience #201.2			Description : Unit 201, Level 2
201.2:1	3		chert primary flake
201.2:2	1		chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
201.2:3	10		chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
201.2:4	1		chert tertiary core reduction flake
201.2:5	12		chert flake fragment
201.2:6	4		chert shatter
201.2:7	79		chert thinning flake

Provenience #201.3			Description : Unit 201, Level 3
201.3:1	2		chert primary flake
201.3:2	3		chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
201.3:3	16		chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
201.3:4	12		chert flake fragment
201.3:5	1		chert shatter
201.3:6	93		chert thinning flake
201.3:7	1		quartzite flake fragment
201.3:8		1.5	charcoal

Provenience #201.4			Description : Unit 201, Level 4
201.4:1	1		chert primary flake
201.4:2	1		chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
201.4:3	4		chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
201.4:4	3		chert flake fragment
201.4:5	21		chert thinning flake

Provenience #201.5		Description : Unit 201, Level 5
201.5:1	2	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
201.5:2	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

SITE NUMBER : 1DA268

Provenience # 1.0		Description : Troy State Collection, Surface
1.0:1	1	black transfer printed pearlware
1.0:2	2	undecorated whiteware
1.0:3	1	hand painted whiteware
1.0:4	1	purple transfer printed ironstone
1.0:5	3	light green bottle glass
1.0:6	1	clear bottle glass
1.0:7	1	milkglass
1.0:8	1	glass insulator: aqua
1.0:9	2	unidentified lead object
1.0:10	3	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
1.0:11	2	chert flake fragment
1.0:12	3	chert thinning flake

SITE NUMBER : 1DA276

Provenience # 1.0		Description : Troy State Collection, Surface
1.0:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
1.0:2	1	chert flake fragment
1.0:3	1	chert shatter

Provenience # 1.1		Description : General Surface Collection
1.1:1	1	Bristol slipped stoneware
1.1:2	7	undecorated ironstone
1.1:3	1	unidentified burnt ceramic: white bodied
1.1:4	1	milkglass canning jar lid liners: embossed with "BOYDS GEN"
1.1:5	1	unidentifiable iron/steel: iron disc
1.1:6	1	chert flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1DA277

Provenience # 1.0		Description : Troy State Collection, Surface
1.0:1	1	check stamped rim sherd, coarse sand temper: Wakulla
1.0:2	1	fabric impressed body sherd, coarse sand temper: Dunlap
1.0:3	4	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
1.0:4	1	chert primary flake
1.0:5	23	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
1.0:6	12	chert flake fragment
1.0:7	8	chert thinning flake
1.0:8	2	chert shatter
1.0:9	0.3	faunal remains

Provenience # 1.1		Description : General Surface Collection
1.1:1	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
1.1:2	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
1.1:3	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
1.1:4	2	chert flake fragment
1.1:5	1	chert thinning flake
1.1:6	1	chert retouched flake

Provenience # 2.1		Description : 500 North, 500 East
2.1:1	1	residual sherd
2.1:2	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 3.1		Description : 500 North, 485 East
3.1:1	1	chert primary flake
3.1:2	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
3.1:3	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
3.1:4	2	chert flake fragment

Provenience # 4.1		Description : 500 North, 455 East
4.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 5.1		Description : 485 North, 500 East
5.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 6.1		Description : 515 North, 500 East
6.1:1	1	chert flake fragment

Provenience #201.2		Description : Unit 201, Level 2
201.2:1	2	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper: mend
201.2:2	2	residual sherd
201.2:3	1	chert thinning flake
201.2:4	3	unidentifiable iron/steel

Provenience #201.3		Description : Unit 201, Level 3
201.3:1	2	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
201.3:2	1	residual sherd
201.3:3	1	chert primary flake
201.3:4	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
201.3:5	2	chert thinning flake
201.3:6	1	wire

Provenience #201.4		Description : Unit 201, Level 4
201.4:1	1	residual sherd
201.4:2	6	chert thinning flake

Provenience #201.5		Description : Unit 201, Level 5
201.5:1	1	chert primary flake
201.5:2	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
201.5:3	2	chert thinning flake
201.5:4	1	chert flake fragment

Provenience #201.6		Description : Unit 201, Level 6
201.6:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
201.6:2	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
201.6:3	4	chert thinning flake
201.6:4	1	chert flake fragment

Provenience #201.7		Description : Unit 201, Level 7
201.7:1	4	chert flake fragment
201.7:2	7	chert thinning flake
201.7:3	1	chert shatter

Provenience #201.8		Description : Unit 201, Level 8
201.8:1	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
201.8:2	1	chert tertiary core reduction flake
201.8:3	3	chert flake fragment
201.8:4	13	chert thinning flake
201.8:5	1	quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #201.9		Description : Unit 201, Level 9
201.9:1	2	check stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Deptford, mend
201.9:2	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
201.9:3	1	chert flake fragment
201.9:4	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience #201.10		Description : Unit 201, Level 10
201.10:1	1	check stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Deptford
201.10:2	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
201.10:3	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience #201.11		Description : Unit 201, Level 11
201.11:1	1	residual sherd
201.11:2	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience #202.1		Description : Unit 202, Level 1
202.1:1	3	clear bottle glass
202.1:2	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience #202.2		Description : Unit 202, Level 2
202.2:1	1	folded rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper: Weeden Island
202.2:2	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper: Weeden Island, mend with rim
202.2:3	1	check stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Deptford
202.2:4	2	chert flake fragment

Provenience #202.3		Description : Unit 202, Level 3
202.3:1	2	chert flake fragment
202.3:2	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience #202.4		Description : Unit 202, Level 4
202.4:1	2	chert thinning flake
202.4:2	2	chert flake fragment
202.4:3	1	chert shatter

Provenience #202.5		Description : Unit 202, Level 5
202.5:1	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience #202.6		Description : Unit 202, Level 6
202.6:1	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
202.6:2	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

SITE NUMBER : 1DA278

Provenience # 1.1		Description : General Surface Collection
1.1:1	1	chert projectile point base: Adena-Robbins
1.1:2	1	chert projectile point medial fragment: non-diagnostic
1.1:3	3	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
1.1:4	1	chert tertiary core reduction flake

Provenience # 2.1		Description : Transect 1, Shovel Test 2
2.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
2.1:2	3	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 1, Shovel Test 4
3.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
3.1:2	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 1, Shovel Test 5
4.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
4.1:2	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 5.1		Description : Transect 1, Shovel Test 2 +15m Northeast
5.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 6.1		Description : Transect 1, Shovel Test 3 +15m East
6.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
6.1:2	1	chert flake fragment

Provenience # 7.1		Description : Transect 2, Shovel Test 2
7.1:1	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 8.1		Description : Transect 2, Shovel Test 3
8.1:1	2	chert projectile point: Madison

Provenience # 9.1		Description : Transect 2, Shovel Test 5
9.1:1	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
9.1:2	1	chert flake fragment

Provenience # 10.1		Description : Transect 2, Shovel Test 6
10.1:1	2	chert thinning flake
10.1:2	1	chert flake fragment
10.1:3	1	chert projectile point: Adena-Robbins

Provenience # 11.1		Description : Transect 2, Shovel Test 3 +15m at 260 degrees
11.1:1	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience #201.1		Description : Unit 201, Level 1
201.1:1	8	chert thinning flake
201.1:2	4	chert flake fragment
201.1:3	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience #201.2		Description : Unit 201, Level 2
201.2:1	13	chert thinning flake
201.2:2	2	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
201.2:3	3	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
201.2:4	1	chert flake fragment
201.2:5	1	chert shatter

Provenience #201.3		Description : Unit 201, Level 3
201.3:1	1	chert secondary core reduction flake
201.3:2	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
201.3:3	1	chert flake fragment
201.3:4	16	chert thinning flake

SITE NUMBER : 1DA279

Provenience # 1.0		Description : Troy State Collection, Surface
1.0:1	1	chert core fragment
1.0:2	2	unidentifiable complicated stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Swift Creek, mend
1.0:3	1	check stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Deptford
1.0:4	1	fabric impressed body sherd, coarse sand temper: Dunlap
1.0:5	3	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
1.0:6	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
1.0:7	6	residual sherd

Provenience # 1.1		Description : General Surface Collection
1.1:1	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
1.1:2	1	residual sherd
1.1:3	3	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
1.1:4	15	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
1.1:5	10	chert flake fragment
1.1:6	29	chert thinning flake
1.1:7	4	chert shatter
1.1:8	1	translucent quartz shatter

Provenience # 2.1		Description : Transect 2, Shovel Test 1
2.1:1	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
2.1:2	1	chert flake fragment

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 2, Shovel Test 3
3.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 2, Shovel Test 4
4.1:1	1	curvilinear complicated stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Swift Creek

Provenience # 5.1		Description : Transect 3, Shovel Test 1
5.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 6.1		Description : Transect 3, Shovel Test 2
6.1:1	2	check stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Deptford, mend
6.1:2	1	eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper
6.1:3	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 7.1		Description : Transect 4, Shovel Test 1
7.1:1	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 8.1		Description : Transect 4, Shovel Test 2
8.1:1	1	residual sherd
8.1:2	1	chert shatter

Provenience # 9.1		Description : Transect 4, Shovel Test 3
9.1:1	2	eroded rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper: mend
9.1:2	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 10.1		Description : Transect 4, Shovel Test 4
10.1:1	1	check stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Deptford

Provenience # 11.1		Description : Transect 5, Shovel Test 1
11.1:1	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
11.1:2	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 12.1		Description : Transect 5, Shovel Test 2
12.1:1	1	check stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Deptford
12.1:2	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 13.1		Description : Transect 6, Shovel Test 1
13.1:1	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
13.1:2	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
13.1:3	1	chert flake fragment
13.1:4	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 14.1		Description : Transect 6, Shovel Test 2
14.1:1	1	rectilinear complicated stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper: St. Andrews-Weeden Island
14.1:2	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
14.1:3	1	residual sherd
14.1:4	1	chert flake fragment
14.1:5	1	chert core fragment

Provenience # 15.1 South		Description : Transect 6, Shovel Test 1 +15m
15.1:1	1	chert utilized flake

Provenience # 16.1		Description : Transect 7, Shovel Test 1
16.1:1	2	chert flake fragment
16.1:2	3	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 17.1		Description : Transect 7, Shovel Test 2
17.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 18.1		Description : Transect 8, Shovel Test 1
18.1:1	7	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 19.1		Description : Transect 10, Shovel Test 1
19.1:1	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 20.1		Description : Transect 10, Shovel Test 2
20.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 21.1		Description : Transect 11, Shovel Test 1
21.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 22.1		Description : Transect 11, Shovel Test 2
22.1:1	3	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 23.1 +15m South		Description : Transect 11, Shovel Test 1
23.1:1	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 24.1		Description : Transect 12, Shovel Test 1
24.1:1	4	chert flake fragment
24.1:2	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 25.1		Description : Transect 12, Shovel Test 2
25.1:1	3	chert flake fragment
25.1:2	3	chert thinning flake
25.1:3	1	translucent quartz small transverse secondary cobble reduction flake

Provenience # 26.1		Description : Transect 13, Shovel Test 1
26.1:1	1	chert biface: non-diagnostic
26.1:2	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 27.1		Description : Transect 13, Shovel Test 2
27.1:1	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 28.1		Description : Transect 14, Shovel Test 1
28.1:1	1	chert projectile point: Adena-Robbins
28.1:2	2	curvilinear complicated stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Swift Creek, mend
28.1:3	2	eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper: mend

Provenience # 29.1		Description : Transect 14, Shovel Test 2
29.1:1	2	chert bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 30.1		Description : Transect 15, Shovel Test 1
30.1:1	1	chert projectile point: Bradley Spike
30.1:2	4	chert thinning flake
30.1:3	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
30.1:4	1	chert retouched flake

Provenience # 31.1		Description : Transect 15, Shovel Test 2
31.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
31.1:2	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 32.1		Description : Transect 16, Shovel Test 2
32.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 33.1		Description : Transect 17, Shovel Test 1
33.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 34.1		Description : Transect 18, Shovel Test 1
34.1:1	4	chert thinning flake
34.1:2	1	chert flake fragment
34.1:3	1	chert shatter

Provenience # 35.1		Description : Transect 18, Shovel Test 2
35.1:1	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
35.1:2	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 36.1		Description : Transect 19, Shovel Test 3
36.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience #201.1		Description : Unit 201, Level 1
201.1:1	1	chert projectile point: Madison
201.1:2	1	chert projectile point: Pickwick
201.1:3	1	chert projectile point base: non-diagnostic
201.1:4	1	folded rim sherd, coarse sand temper: Weeden Island Plain
201.1:5	2	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
201.1:6	2	residual sherd
201.1:7	1	chert primary flake
201.1:8	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
201.1:9	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
201.1:10	2	chert tertiary core reduction flake
201.1:11	4	chert flake fragment
201.1:12	17	chert thinning flake
201.1:13	1	quartzite small circular tertiary reduction flake

Provenience #201.2		Description : Unit 201, Level 2
201.2:1	1	check stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Deptford
201.2:2	1	unidentifiable complicated stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Swift Creek - Late
201.2:3	2	eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper
201.2:4	1	chert retouched flake
201.2:5	6	chert flake fragment
201.2:6	2	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
201.2:7	18	chert thinning flake
201.2:8	6.4	unglazed brick fragments

Provenience #201.3		Description : Unit 201, Level 3
201.3:1	1	fabric impressed body sherd, coarse sand temper: Dunlap
201.3:2	1	check stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Deptford
201.3:3	1	chert primary flake
201.3:4	3	chert thinning flake

Provenience #202.1		Description : Unit 202, Level 1
202.1:1	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
202.1:2	6	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
202.1:3	1	chert tertiary core reduction flake
202.1:4	5	chert flake fragment
202.1:5	15	chert thinning flake

Provenience #202.2		Description : Unit 202, Level 2
202.2:1	1	chert primary flake
202.2:2	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
202.2:3	6	chert flake fragment
202.2:4	19	chert thinning flake
202.2:5	2	chert shatter
202.2:6	1	quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #202.3		Description : Unit 202, Level 3
202.3:1	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
202.3:2	4	chert flake fragment
202.3:3	18	chert thinning flake

Provenience #202.4		Description : Unit 202, Level 4
202.4:1	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
202.4:2	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
202.4:3	1	chert tertiary core reduction flake
202.4:4	1	chert flake fragment
202.4:5	6	chert thinning flake

Provenience #202.5		Description : Unit 202, Level 5
202.5:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience #203.1		Description : Unit 203, Level 1
203.1:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
203.1:2	1	residual sherd
203.1:3	2	chert shatter
203.1:4	4	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
203.1:5	17	chert thinning flake
203.1:6	1	brown bottle glass

Provenience #203.2		Description : Unit 203, Level 2
203.2:1	1	quartzite projectile point: Pickwick
203.2:2	1	chert preform: non-diagnostic
203.2:3	1	chert preform: heat treated, non-diagnostic
203.2:4	5	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
203.2:5	1	chert flake fragment
203.2:6	8	chert thinning flake
203.2:7	2	chert shatter
203.2:8	1	quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #203.3		Description : Unit 203, Level 3
203.3:1	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience #204.1		Description : Unit 204, Level 1
204.1:1	1	punctate rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper: Weeden Island Punctate
204.1:2	1	check stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Deptford
204.1:3	2	residual sherd
204.1:4	4	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
204.1:5	5	chert flake fragment
204.1:6	13	chert thinning flake

Provenience #204.2		Description : Unit 204, Level 2
204.2:1	1	eroded rim sherd, coarse sand temper
204.2:2	1	eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper
204.2:3	1	translucent quartz shatter
204.2:4	1	quartzite flake fragment
204.2:5	8	chert thinning flake
204.2:6	1	chert shatter

Provenience #204.3		Description : Unit 204, Level 3
204.3:1	1	chert thinning flake

SITE NUMBER : 1DA280

Provenience # 1.1		Description : General Surface Collection
1.1:1	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 2.1		Description : Transect 1, Shovel Test 3
2.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 1, Shovel Test 10
3.1:1	3	chert thinning flake
3.1:2	1	chert shatter

SITE NUMBER : 1DA281

Provenience # 1.1		Description : General Surface Collection
1.1:1	2	chert flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1DA282

Provenience # 1.0		Description : Troy State Collection, Surface
1.0:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
1.0:2	1	chert flake fragment
1.0:3	1	amethyst bottle glass

SITE NUMBER : 1DA316

Provenience # 1.1		Description : General Surface Collection
1.1:1	2	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
1.1:2	1	chert primary flake
1.1:3	5	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
1.1:4	3	chert flake fragment
1.1:5	4	chert thinning flake
1.1:6	1	chert shatter
1.1:7	1	chert projectile point tip: non-diagnostic
1.1:8	1	undecorated pearlware

Provenience # 2.1		Description : 500 North, 500 East
2.1:1	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
2.1:2	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
2.1:3	1	chert flake fragment

1DA316 continued

Provenience # 3.1		Description : 500 North, 485 East
3.1:1	3	residual sherd
3.1:2	1	chert flake fragment

Provenience # 4.1		Description : 500 North, 470 East
4.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 5.1		Description : 500 North, 455 East
5.1:1	1	undecorated pearlware

Provenience # 6.1		Description : 500 North, 440 East
6.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 7.1		Description : 515 North, 500 East
7.1:1	4	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
7.1:2	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 8.1		Description : 515 North, 470 East
8.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 9.1		Description : 515 North, 455 East
9.1:1	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper

Provenience # 10.1		Description : 515 North, 530 East
10.1:1	3	chert thinning flake
10.1:2	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 11.1		Description : 515 North, 560 East
11.1:1	1	chalcedony biface
11.1:2	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
11.1:3	1	chert shatter

Provenience # 12.1		Description : 530 North, 500 East
12.1:1	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
12.1:2	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
12.1:3	1	chert flake fragment
12.1:4	7	chert thinning flake
12.1:5	1	chert shatter

Provenience # 13.1		Description : 545 North, 500 East
13.1:1	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
13.1:2	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
13.1:3	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 14.1		Description : 545 North, 515 East
14.1:1	5	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 15.1		Description : 560 North, 500 East
15.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
15.1:2	1	chert shatter

Provenience # 16.1		Description : 575 North, 500 East
16.1:1	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
16.1:2	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
16.1:3	1	chert flake fragment
16.1:4	4	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 17.1		Description : 560 North, 500 East
17.1:1	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
17.1:2	2	chert flake fragment
17.1:3	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 18.1		Description : 575 North, 515 East
18.1:1	2	chert flake fragment
18.1:2	1	chert shatter

Provenience # 19.1		Description : 590 North, 500 East
19.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
19.1:2	3	chert flake fragment
19.1:3	4	chert thinning flake
19.1:4	1	orthoquartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 20.1		Description : 605 North, 500 East
20.1:1	1	chert primary flake
20.1:2	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 21.1		Description : 605 North, 485 East
21.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
21.1:2	1	chert flake fragment
21.1:3	1	chert thinning flake
21.1:4	2	orthoquartzite shatter

Provenience # 22.1		Description : 620 North, 500 East
22.1:1	1	chert shatter

Provenience # 23.1		Description : 485 North, 500 East
23.1:1	5	chert thinning flake

1DA316 continued

Provenience # 24.1		Description : 485 North, 485 East
24.1:1	3	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 25.1		Description : 485 North, 470 East
25.1:1	2	chert thinning flake
25.1:2	1	quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 26.1		Description : 485 North, 455 East
26.1:1	1	chert projectile point: Little Bear Creek
26.1:2	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 27.1		Description : 485 North, 440 East
27.1:1	2	chert flake fragment

Provenience # 28.1		Description : 485 North, 395 East
28.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 29.1		Description : 485 North, 380 East
29.1:1	1	residual sherd
29.1:2	2	chert thinning flake
29.1:3	1	chert flake fragment

Provenience # 30.1		Description : 485 North, 365 East
30.1:1	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 31.1		Description : 485 North, 530 East
31.1:1	1	chert thinning flake
31.1:2	2	chert shatter

Provenience # 32.1		Description : 485 North, 560 East
32.1:1	1	eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper
32.1:2	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
32.1:3	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 33.1		Description : 485 North, 575 East
33.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 34.1		Description : 470 North, 500 East
34.1:1	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 35.1		Description : 470 North, 470 East
35.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
35.1:2	1	chert primary flake
35.1:3	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 36.1		Description : 470 North, 455 East
36.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 37.1		Description : 470 North, 440 East
37.1:1	1	quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 38.1		Description : 470 North, 425 East
38.1:1	1	chert flake fragment
38.1:2	2	chert thinning flake
38.1:3	1	clear bottle glass

Provenience # 39.1		Description : 470 North, 410 East
39.1:1	3	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
39.1:2	6	chert thinning flake
39.1:3	1	chert shatter

Provenience # 40.1		Description : 470 North, 395 East
40.1:1	1	chert projectile point: New Market
40.1:2	2	chert thinning flake
40.1:3	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
40.1:4	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 41.1		Description : 470 North, 380 East
41.1:1	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 42.1		Description : 470 North, 530 East
42.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
42.1:2	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 43.1		Description : 470 North, 560 East
43.1:1	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
43.1:2	1	residual sherd
43.1:3	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 44.1		Description : 470 North, 590 East
44.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

1DA316 continued

Provenience # 45.1		Description : 455 North, 470 East
45.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 46.1		Description : 455 North, 380 East
46.1:1	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 47.1		Description : 440 North, 500 East
47.1:1	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 48.1		Description : 440 North, 530 East
48.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 49.1		Description : 440 North, 590 East
49.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
49.1:2	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 50.1		Description : 440 North, 680 East
50.1:1	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 51.1		Description : 425 North, 500 East
51.1:1	1	check stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper: Deptford
51.1:2	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 52.1		Description : 425 North, 575 East
52.1:1	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience # 53.1		Description : 425 North, 590 East
53.1:1	1	chert primary flake
53.1:2	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
53.1:3	1	chert flake fragment

Provenience # 54.1		Description : 425 North, 620 East
54.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 55.1		Description : 425 North, 660 East
55.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 56.1		Description : 425 North, 680 East
56.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 57.1		Description : 425 North, 710 East
57.1:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience # 58.1		Description : 410 North, 530 East
58.1:1	1	cord marked rim sherd, coarse sand temper: Deptford

Provenience # 59.1		Description : 410 North, 575 East
59.1:1	1	chert flake fragment
59.1:2	1	brown bottle glass
59.1:3	1	unidentifiable square nail

Provenience #204.1		Description : Unit 204, Level 1
204.1:1	1	residual sherd
204.1:2	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience #204.2		Description : Unit 204, Level 2
204.2:1	3	residual sherd
204.2:2	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
204.2:3	3	chert flake fragment
204.2:4	3	chert thinning flake
204.2:5	1	chert projectile point tip: non-diagnostic
204.2:6	3	clear bottle glass
204.2:7	1	light green bottle glass
204.2:8	1	gun part: M-16 blank cartridge

Provenience #204.3		Description : Unit 204, Level 3
204.3:1	2	eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper
204.3:2	1	eroded rim sherd, coarse sand temper
204.3:3	4	residual sherd
204.3:4	4	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
204.3:5	4	chert flake fragment
204.3:6	13	chert thinning flake
204.3:7	2	chert shatter
204.3:8	1	clear bottle glass
204.3:9	1	brown bottle glass

Provenience #204.4		Description : Unit 204, Level 4
204.4:1	1	curvilinear complicated stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Late Swift Creek
204.4:2	2	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
204.4:3	3	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
204.4:4	3	residual sherd
204.4:5	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
204.4:6	2	chert flake fragment
204.4:7	9	chert thinning flake
204.4:8	3	chert shatter
204.4:9	1	rimfire cartridge: .22 caliber

Provenience #204.5		Description : Unit 204, Level 5
204.5:1	1	eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper
204.5:2	1	residual sherd
204.5:3	1	chert primary flake
204.5:4	3	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
204.5:5	4	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
204.5:6	12	chert thinning flake
204.5:7	1	chert shatter

Provenience #204.6		Description : Unit 204, Level 6
204.6:1	1	chert primary flake
204.6:2	4	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
204.6:3	4	chert flake fragment
204.6:4	6	chert thinning flake
204.6:5	1	chert shatter

Provenience #204.7		Description : Unit 204, Level 7
204.7:1	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
204.7:2	3	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
204.7:3	1	chert flake fragment
204.7:4	3	chert thinning flake
204.7:5	1	chert shatter

Provenience #204.8		Description : Unit 204, Level 8
204.8:1	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
204.8:2	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience #205.1		Description : Unit 205, Level 1
205.1:1	1	punctate body sherd, fine/medium sand temper: Carrabelle
205.1:2	1	fabric impressed body sherd, fine/medium sand temper: Dunlap
205.1:3	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
205.1:4	2	residual sherd
205.1:5	2	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
205.1:6	1	chert tertiary core reduction flake
205.1:7	1	chert flake fragment
205.1:8	1	chert shatter
205.1:9	1	unidentifiable ceramic: white bodied
205.1:10	2	chert thinning flake
205.1:11	0.4	faunal remains

Provenience #205.2		Description : Unit 205, Level 2
205.2:1	1	chert primary flake
205.2:2	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
205.2:3	1	chert flake fragment
205.2:4	5	chert thinning flake
205.2:5	1	chert shatter
205.2:6	1	quartzite flake fragment
205.2:7	2	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
205.2:8	2	residual sherd
205.2:9	2	wire

Provenience #205.3		Description : Unit 205, Level 3
205.3:1	2	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper: mend
205.3:2	3	residual sherd
205.3:3	1	chert secondary core reduction flake
205.3:4	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
205.3:5	18	chert thinning flake
205.3:6	1	chert shatter
205.3:7	0.3	charcoal

Provenience #205.4		Description : Unit 205, Level 4
205.4:1	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience #205.5		Description : Unit 205, Level 5
205.5:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience #205.6		Description : Unit 205, Level 6
205.6:1	1	residual sherd
205.6:2	1	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake

Provenience #205.7		Description : Unit 205, Level 7
205.7:1	1	chert flake fragment

Provenience #206.1		Description : Unit 206, Level 1
206.1:1	2	plain rim sherd, coarse sand temper: mend
206.1:2	1	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
206.1:3	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
206.1:4	7	residual sherd
206.1:5	1	chert projectile point: Dalton/Wheeler Excurvate
206.1:6	2	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
206.1:7	10	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
206.1:8	6	chert flake fragment
206.1:9	30	chert thinning flake
206.1:10	2	chert shatter

Provenience #206.2		Description : Unit 206, Level 2
206.2:1	2	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
206.2:2	4	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
206.2:3	33	chert thinning flake
206.2:4	1	chert core fragment
206.2:5	1	chert shatter
206.2:6	1	mano

1DA316 continued

Provenience #206.3		Description : Unit 206, Level 3
206.3:1	1	simple stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper: Deptford
206.3:2	2	unidentifiable complicated stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Late Swift Creek
206.3:3	6	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
206.3:4	4	chert flake fragment
206.3:5	11	chert thinning flake
206.3:6	1	chert shatter
206.3:7	1	quartzite small circular tertiary reduction flake

Provenience #206.4		Description : Unit 206, Level 4
206.4:1	1	simple stamped rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper: Deptford
206.4:2	3	curvilinear complicated stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper: Swift Creek
206.4:3	1	chert projectile point: Decatur
206.4:4	3	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
206.4:5	3	chert flake fragment
206.4:6	1	chert core fragment
206.4:7	19	chert thinning flake
206.4:8	3	chert shatter
206.4:9	1	quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #206.5		Description : Unit 206, Level 5
206.5:1	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
206.5:2	6	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
206.5:3	2	chert flake fragment
206.5:4	11	chert thinning flake
206.5:5	1	chert shatter

Provenience #206.6		Description : Unit 206, Level 6
206.6:1	1	simple stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper: Deptford
206.6:2	1	chert primary flake
206.6:3	2	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
206.6:4	5	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
206.6:5	2	chert flake fragment
206.6:6	12	chert thinning flake
206.6:7	1	chert shatter

Provenience #206.7		Description : Unit 206, Level 7
206.7:1	4	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
206.7:2	4	chert thinning flake
206.7:3	4	plain body sherd, fiber temper: Norwood

Provenience #206.8		Description : Unit 206, Level 8
206.8:1	3	chert thinning flake

Provenience #206.9		Description : Unit 206, Level 9
206.9:1	2	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
206.9:2	1	chert flake fragment
206.9:3	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience #206.10		Description : Unit 206, Level 10
206.10:1	2	chert thinning flake

Provenience #206.11		Description : Unit 206, Level 11
206.11:1	1	chert thinning flake

Provenience #207.1		Description : Unit 207, Level 1
207.1:1	3	fabric impressed body sherd, coarse sand temper: Dunlap, mend
207.1:2	1	residual sherd
207.1:3	1	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
207.1:4	4	chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
207.1:5	3	chert flake fragment
207.1:6	4	chert thinning flake

Provenience #207.2		Description : Unit 207, Level 2
207.2:1	2	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
207.2:2	5	chert flake fragment
207.2:3	28	chert thinning flake
207.2:4	1	chert shatter
207.2:5	1	quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #207.3		Description : Unit 207, Level 3
207.3:1	1	chert thinning flake
207.3:2	1	quartzite flake fragment

Provenience #601.1		Description : Feature 601, Level 1, East Half
601.1:1	3	plain body sherd, very coarse sand temper: mend
601.1:2	6	plain rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper: Weeden Island Plain, mend
601.1:3	4	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
601.1:4	3	plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
601.1:5	1	hammerstone
601.1:6	1	chert primary flake
601.1:7	2	chert secondary bifacial reduction flake
601.1:8	2	chert flake fragment
601.1:9	0.6	faunal remains

Provenience #601.101 Half, Floatation			Description : Feature 601, Level 1, West
601.101:1	1		plain rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper: Weeden Island Plain
601.101:2	3		plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper: Weeden Island Plain
601.101:3	2		plain rim sherd, coarse sand temper: mend
601.101:4	1		plain body sherd, coarse sand temper
601.101:5	12		residual sherd
601.101:6	4		chert tertiary bifacial reduction flake
601.101:7	9		chert thinning flake
601.101:8	5		chert shatter
601.101:9		27.5	charcoal
601.101:10		2.4	nut
601.101:11		1.4	faunal remains
601.101:12		5.6	light floatation fraction

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1DA278
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 1.1000: 4

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 2.84 cm
THICKNESS: 1.04 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.50 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 1.03 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: chert
POINT TYPE: Adena-Robbins
PERIOD: Late Archaic/Early Woodland
REMARKS: broken

RECORDED BY: NH

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1DA278
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 8.1000: 1

LENGTH: 1.45 cm *WIDTH:* 0.00 cm
THICKNESS: 0.32 cm
STEM WIDTH: 0.00 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.00 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: chert
POINT TYPE: Madison
PERIOD: Mississippian
REMARKS: broken

RECORDED BY: NH

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1DA278
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 10.1000: 2

LENGTH: 5.91 cm *WIDTH:* 2.57 cm
THICKNESS: 0.95 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.51 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.78 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: chert
POINT TYPE: Adena-Robbins
PERIOD: Late Archaic/Early Woodland
REMARKS: retouched

RECORDED BY: NH

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1DA279
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 30.1000: 3

LENGTH: 3.50 cm *WIDTH:* 1.88 cm
THICKNESS: 0.68 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.40 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.79 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: chert
POINT TYPE: Bradley Spike
PERIOD: Late Woodland/Mississippian
REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: NH

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

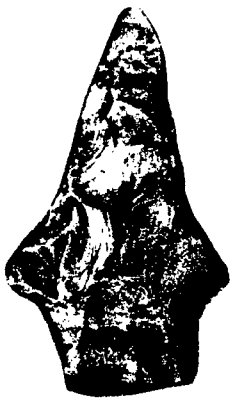
SITE: 1DA279
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 201.1000: 9

LENGTH: 5.24 cm *WIDTH:* 3.28 cm
THICKNESS: 0.98 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.86 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 1.22 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: chert
POINT TYPE: Pickwick
PERIOD: Late Archaic
REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: NH

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE



actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1DA279
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 201.1000: 10

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 0.91 cm
THICKNESS: 0.25 cm
STEM WIDTH: 0.00 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.00 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: chert
POINT TYPE: Madison
PERIOD: Mississippian
REMARKS: broken

RECORDED BY: NH

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

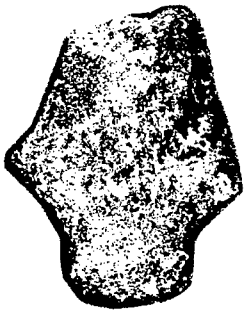
SITE: 1DA279
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 203.2000: 7

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 3.20 cm
THICKNESS: 1.12 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.88 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.96 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: Tallahatta quartzite
POINT TYPE: Pickwick
PERIOD: Late Archaic
REMARKS: broken

RECORDED BY: NH

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE



actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1DA316
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 26.1000: 2

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 2.99 cm
THICKNESS: 1.21 cm
STEM WIDTH: 0.00 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.00 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: chert
POINT TYPE: Little Bear Creek
PERIOD: Early Woodland
REMARKS: broken

RECORDED BY: NH

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1DA316
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 40.1000: 5

LENGTH: 4.75 cm *WIDTH:* 1.94 cm
THICKNESS: 0.52 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.18 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.76 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: chert
POINT TYPE: New Market
PERIOD: Early/Middle Woodland
REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: NH

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1DA316
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 206.1000: 8

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 2.04 cm
THICKNESS: 0.66 cm
STEM WIDTH: 0.00 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.00 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: chert
POINT TYPE: Wheeler
PERIOD: Early Archaic
REMARKS: broken

RECORDED BY: NH

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

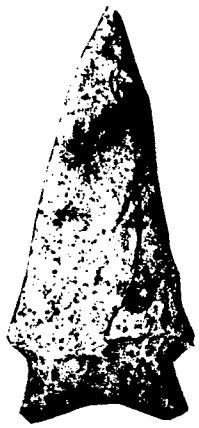
SITE: 1DA316
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 206.4000: 9

LENGTH: 5.33 cm *WIDTH:* 2.50 cm
THICKNESS: 0.64 cm
STEM WIDTH: 2.27 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.83 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: chert
POINT TYPE: Decatur
PERIOD: Early Archaic
REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: NH

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE



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Appendix B

Comments of the Alabama SHPO

STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 South Perry Street
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

F. LAWERENCE OAKS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE NUMBER
334-242-3184

October 6, 1997

Curtis M. Flakes
Chief, Environment and Resources Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mobile District
P.O. Box 2288
Mobile, Alabama 36628

Re: AHC 97-1478
Draft Report
Ten Archaeological Sites/Chapel of Wings
Ft. Rucker
Dale County, Alabama

Dear Mr. Flakes:

Upon review of the draft report conducted by Brockington and Associates, the Alabama Historical Commission has determined that the overall report appears to be a professional and we agree with the general conclusions. However, we do have a few specific comments relating to the archaeological portion of the project. We feel that fifteen meters between shovel tests on a Phase II evaluation may be excessive and we would strongly recommend five to ten meter spacing. Also, while the lithic pictures are excellent, we would prefer to have photographs of the ceramics as well. Finally, it is our opinion that "mottled" soil does not necessarily indicate that the area is too disturbed to allow for meaningful and intact context.

Regarding the evaluation for the Chapel of Wings, our office agrees that the structure is eligible for the National Register under criterion C for craftsmanship. However, we also believe the Chapel may be eligible under criterion A for its historic associations as the only remaining building with World War II and P.O.W. associations. Any alterations or proposed actions at this building will require consultation with our office.

We appreciate the effort afforded the resources in this report and we look forward to your response at your earliest convenience. Should you have any questions or comments, please contact Greg Rhinehart of our office.

Sincerely,

F. Lawerence Oaks
State Historic Preservation Officer

FLO/GCR/TOM/NF